Morning Oregonian.

VOL. X. PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1870. NO. 201

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning (except Sunday) and delivered by carriers to [illegible] in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies, 10 cents. By Mail or Express to any part [illegible] $10 per annum in advance; $3 for three months.

[illegible] The WEEKLY OREGONIAN containing a selection of [illegible] articles in the Daily will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum; $2 for six months; $1 for three months, in advance. [illegible] discontinued at the end of the time for which [illegible] paid. Subscribers should renew at least two weeks before the date printed upon the address label. OFFICE—No. 1 Washington street, one door from Front. AUTHORIZED AGENT—L. P. FISHER, 629 Washington street, San Francisco.

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ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING, [illegible] and Alder sts., Portland, Oregon.
[illegible] ABSTRACT OF LAND TITLES [illegible] and give particular attention to [illegible] feb1dtf

[illegible]SON SMITH,
Attorney & Counselor at Law, Solicitor, [illegible] in State and United States Courts, [illegible] Front St., Portland, Oregon, opposite [illegible] fe24dtf

W. W. CHAPMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Office in Vaughn's Brick, Up Stairs.
[illegible] THE UNITED STATES SU[illegible] the coming winter and give attention to [illegible] of importance that may be intrusted to him [illegible] of the States. au10dtf

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Attorney-at-Law,
CORVALLIS, OREGON. dtf

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Rooms 9 and 10 Carter's Building, cor. Alder and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon. dawtf

JAMES F. BROWN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and Notary Public,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
[illegible] in the English, French, German and [illegible] d2dtflp

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ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, AUGUST 5TH, UNTIL further notice, STEAMER YAKIMA will make TWO [illegible] A WEEK on the Upper Columbia, [illegible] Mondays and Fridays [illegible]
[illegible] J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

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MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY
FOR
DAYTON & SALEM
AND ON
TUESDAY & FRIDAY
For Albany.
A. A. McCULLY,
Pres't People's Trans. Co.
Salem, August 1, 18[illegible]. [illegible]dtf

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OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14TH, Two Daily Trains will run between EAST PORTLAND and END TRACK as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
East Portland at	7:00 A. M.	End Track at	11:06 A. M.
	1 P. M.		5 P. M.
End Track at	11:45 A. M.	East Portland at	3:4[illegible] P. M.
	6 P. M.		10:00 P. M.

Stages of the Oregon and California Company make close connection at END TRACK with both Trains going South and North. Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, East Portland.
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BETWEEN
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CHICAGO AND OMAHA.
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Resident Physician. ap22d1p2

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MONEY LOANED [illegible]
BONDS, STOCKS and [illegible] received on Deposit for safe keeping.
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Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.
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CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
General Agency for Oregon and Washington:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
E. D. BACKENSTOS, Special Agent.
Portland, September 8, 1869. sa2dtf

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JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.
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Always on hand a full Assortment of
Groceries, Provisions and Clothing,
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TO IDAHO!
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Independence	12 cents per pound
[illegible]	3
Baker City	16
[illegible]	1
Boise City	19
Idaho City	6
Silver City	[illegible]

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Dated [illegible] au2dtf

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WILL
PRINT
94 FRONT ST. 94 FRONT ST.
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SALEM MILLS, Bakers Extra XXX.
SALEM MILLS, Family Extra.
MARION MILLS,
TALMA MILLS,
LIVE OAK MILLS.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents [illegible] for the sale of the above favorite Brands of Flour, offer the same in quantities to suit.
JANION & RHODES.
[illegible] Ankeny's Brick [illegible]

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN DATES TO SEPT. 26.

Fighting Around Paris.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21, via Tours [illegible].—A great battle raged all day yesterday north of Paris, between Font Aire and Isle Adam.

It is reported that peasants are [illegible] convoys of supplies in the rear of [illegible] army.

Intervention Talked of.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The failure of the peace negotiations owing to France declining Prussia's terms has led to the revival of a project for an European Congress. London journals yesterday evening say it is sheer nonsense for Prussia to [illegible] that no intervention for the settlement of conditions of peace. If negotiations have really failed the only alternative is extermination.

Capture of Toul.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Official dispatches say by the capitulation of Toul there fell [illegible] that is, 109 officers, 2,[illegible] men, 120 [illegible], one Eagle, 19 guns, 3,000 rifles, 30 cuirasses and large supplies and munitions of war.

Austria Declines to Interpose.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Authorized advices from Vienna announce the failure of Thiers' mission. He received a reply that Austria, with the best wishes for France, was in no condition to take active steps. Thiers returned disheartened.

Opinion in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2[illegible].—Since the battle of Sedan Russian journals are more inclined to acquiesce in the Prussian terms of peace, and admit that Alsace and Lorraine must go.

False Reports of Fighting in Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The telegram reporting fighting in Paris is not believed here. Also the reports of pillaging residences of persons absent from Paris are discredited. It is believed the report was originated by Prussians to operate on the minds of the rest of the French people and bring them sooner to submission.

A Counter Report.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Prussians report that from the heights overlooking Paris they have observed fighting going on in the [illegible] of that city with cannon and musketry. Chartres reports deny this.

Brussels dispatches of Saturday night say there have been constant combats in Paris since Friday between the Reds and the troops under Gen. Trochu.

TOURS, Sept. 25.—Ministers Gambetta and Ferry have addressed a note from Paris to Cremieux, Minister of Justice, saying that should you hear through Prussian dispatches that troubles have broken out in Paris, deny it.

The French Prefer Extinction to Humiliation.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Tours journals concur in acknowledging that Favre's mission to the Prussian headquarters has proved abortive and declare that the French people would prefer extinction to humiliation.

Another Talk between Favre and Bismarck.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—In the conference between Bismarck and Favre Monday and Tuesday no demand was made for the surrender of Fort Mont Valerien near Paris. They endeavored to arrange a truce pending the meeting of the Constitutional Assembly. Bismarck demanded the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul and Verdun in order that communication to the German forces might be secure from danger during the truce. The French Minister declined this condition.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Reports of fighting in the streets of Paris are received here.

German Army Reorganized.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—A correspondent at Berlin writes on the 21st, giving the particulars of the reorganization of the German armies. Those consolidated under Prince Frederick Charles comprise the 1st, 7th, 8th and 10th corps, 18th division of 9th corps, and 25th division of Hesse Darmstadt. The division of General Kreuner is composed of the Line Regiment, formerly of Mayence garrison, not connected with any corps, and sundry Landwehr divisions. The whole force comprises 150,000 men. The second and third army corps with their cavalry and many cavalry regiments belonging to the 1st army corps are marching on Paris, and the [illegible] division of the 9th corps with the Landwehr regiment are at Toul. The entire Landwehr regiment belonging to the 3rd army corps hitherto stationed at Hasson are on the way to upper Alsace.

Movements around Paris.

TOURS, Sept. 25.—The enemy has not yet made his appearance or come before St. Denis or St. Cloud. On the north and east the enemy does nothing but keep at a distance. [illegible] he shows himself on the road from Chatillon to Chevreuse, though he is sometimes shelled in front of Fort Vanves. There has been a slight skirmish with the enemy at Villalefre. The commanders at Forts Bicetre and Ivry signaled that the enemy had appeared again at Villejuif, L'Hay and Chevilly, seeming to direct their forces towards the road to Sceaux. At Fort Nogent hostile forces have been signalled at Fort De Brie across the Marne. At Fort Romainville the enemy is seen within 900 metres of the works and they have thrown up earthworks near Lacourne.

Arrangements have been made to inundate the valley of Loire as soon as the Prussians appear in force. The bridge 1,400 feet long over that river is ready to be blown up.

There is a rumor that a sharp engagement occurred yesterday at Chateau[illegible], fifty miles from Tours, between a force of German cavalry and the Garde Mobile, in which the cavalry were beaten off.

From Constantinople.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Advices from Constantinople say that a rebellion has broken out at Bujala in Thessaly. It is believed to be encouraged by the Russian Government. It is feared that all Albania will soon be in arms.

Pestilence in Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The ravages of vomito at Valero are increasing. The panic among the inhabitants is frightful. Yesterday, out of 7[illegible] cases there were 24 deaths. All Government officers have been removed from the place.

The Pope.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Pope has been officially notified that France abandons the September conventions.

Mosher for Joint Senator.

From the R[illegible].

But few persons had been so credulous as to believe that the present Legislature would be governed by any rule of justice or right, but the majority believed that they would at least confine themselves within the bounds of decency. The delusion has been destroyed by the action of the Senate in the contest between Mosher and Herman. Although we honestly believed that no [illegible] man would question Mr. Herman's eligibility, [illegible] might be so warped by partisan feeling as to honestly question it. The authorities [illegible] Mr. Cornelius in his minority report [illegible] clearly establish the principle that [illegible] under the [illegible] State. Still in this matter we were [illegible] to admit that on this point the Democratic Senators honestly [illegible] In the [illegible] of Mosher [illegible] seat there [illegible] Admitting [illegible] was simply an outrage on the people of Douglas, Coos and Curry counties. It was a fraud and an outrage upon Democrats and Republicans alike. Perhaps no man in the district [illegible] less likely to succeed at a fair election than Dr. [illegible] Democrats and Republicans [illegible] Coos and Curry that Mosher [illegible] received but six hundred and thirty five votes [illegible] county who did not receive a [illegible] or Curry counties he did not [illegible] they upon a regular nomination [illegible] notice of his being a candidate [illegible] of your Democratic County Committee nominated himself when the more high minded Democrats of Douglas scratched at the election, has had the unparalleled effrontery to claim, and the Democratic Senate has in contempt of your rights given him the right to represent you in the Senate of the State.

A man named Drumheller near Walla Walla has cut one hundred tons of hay from fifteen acres—at all events he tells the [illegible]

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

[FROM [illegible]]

General Dispatches.

D[illegible], Sept. 2[illegible].—Throughout yesterday the city was in a state of great excitement [illegible] the failure of the peace negotiations. The terrible demands of the War Department for men and materials has awakened [illegible] feeling among all classes and there is the strongest conviction that [illegible] as far as the people are concerned [illegible] the Prussians. [illegible] felt among the working classes.

A New York special says: The prospect of a terrible war between Russia and Turkey, just developed by the cable dispatches, has created a [illegible] among speculators and dealers in [illegible] markets. The shipments of Russian wheat by the Baltic will shortly be stopped. France, Germany and other parts of Europe will be forced to rely on America for food, and the result will be a rapid rise in the price of our grain.

A special dispatch announces that Russia is massing 200,000 men on her southern frontier, and that Turkey is thoroughly armed.

Still later dates from Paris show that beyond some skirmishing of outposts there was nothing new. A Versailles message says the Prussians have undertaken nothing important in that neighborhood. Gunboats on the Seine are ready for action. Entrenchments and barricades are going on everywhere around the city.

Bismarck and Favre.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2[illegible].—A Calais special says: A special correspondent has just arrived from the King's headquarters. Bismarck, on behalf of the King of Prussia, refused to treat with Favre except regarding an armistice. Favre made proposals for peace, and insisted that he represented the Government of France. Bismarck's hard logic completely upset him. "What power has recognized you as the Government of France?" asked Bismarck. "Prussia can treat with you only for an armistice or capitulation, as she can treat with Bazaine for the surrender of Metz." Favre was forced to relinquish his first position [illegible] an armistice. The terms demanded were the capitulation of Strasbourg, Toul and Verdun. Favre left refusing these terms.

Affairs at Strasbourg.

A special correspondent telegraphs from Carlsruhe on the 2[illegible]th that Col. Van Buren of the Swiss delegation to Strasbourg has published the results of his visit to the interior of that city. The garrison is entirely ignorant of military occurrences, and refuse to believe the German reports, which is indifferent to outside events. They are confident that a French army is marching to raise the siege. The Cathedral is somewhat injured, but the damages can be easily repaired, and the clock is still perfect.

Later from Metz.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The *Times* has a special telegram from Saarbrucken dated the 24th giving the following news: Yesterday at Metz Bazaine made a feint on Mercy la Hunt and attempted to escape to Thionville. There was a heavy cannonade for some hours. After a fight at Moulin, seven miles from Metz, the French were driven in again. Their losses were serious. Bazaine sent back the Prussian prisoners he had taken in the engagement. A heavy force composed of Bavarians is penetrating the country toward Lyons.

Dispatch from Tours.

TOURS, Sept. 2[illegible].—An important action between the French and Prussians is said to have occurred on the 23d inst. between Poto[illegible] and Ges[illegible]. Particulars unknown.

Rumors of an [illegible] the fight at Paris are absolutely untrue.

A proclamation of martial law in Algeria has been passed.

Later information reports the Prussians near [illegible] and at [illegible].

A special dispatch from Berlin of the 23d says: An approaching alliance between Russia and Austria, opposed by Hungary as a part of the Austrian Empire, is now spoken of.

UNITED STATES vs. WM. K. SMITH.

A pamphlet is published containing a history of this case. Inasmuch as the case was one of general interest, and as there had been many [illegible] regarding it, we quote the following from the opinion of the Court on the motion for a new trial. The extracts we give will be found well worthy of perusal, both because of their clear statement of facts regarding this particular case and also for the general observations contained in them on the subject of taxation.

Before proceeding to consider whether the evidence is sufficient to justify the verdict it will be proper to state the substance of the charge to the jury upon the questions of law involved in the verdict. The court instructed the jury in substance and effect:

I. That the acts and amendments thereto upon the subject of assessing and taxing incomes, namely, the act of August 5, 1861, July 1, 1872, June 30, 1864, March 3, 1865, and March 2, 1867, were acts *in pari materia*, or upon the same matter, and to be considered as one continuing and continuous act, and that therefore the defendant was bound to state and return for taxation as income all gains and profits derived from the sale of [illegible] in 1868, whenever purchased, so that they were purchased since August 5, 1861; and that by the terms of said acts and amendments thereto a tax was imposed upon all gains, profits or income derived from any source whatever, unless specially excepted; and that therefore all gains and profits derived from the sale of stocks were taxable as income, whether such gains and profits were specially mentioned therein as being subject to taxation or not.

II. That the jury were first to inquire whether the affidavit of March 2, 1869, was false or not in the particular alleged, that is [illegible] the defendant derived any gains or profits [illegible] the sale of stocks in 1868 which [illegible] That [illegible] the Willamette W. M. Co. [illegible] for land or other property was [illegible] stocks from which [illegible] to be returned for taxation [illegible] the property or the [illegible] gained by the exchange [illegible] yet this [illegible] the property [illegible]

[illegible] But where parties [illegible] transaction [illegible] the payment of taxes [illegible] profits derived therefrom by either party [illegible] could be authorized to [illegible] deal with the matter [illegible]

That the [illegible] profits [illegible] defendant [illegible] stock for the year 1868 [illegible] upon which the defendant [illegible] the Willamette W. M. Co. [illegible] But [illegible] the sale [illegible] considered [illegible] stocks [illegible] collectable [illegible] to be [illegible] much cash.

III. Apply these rules to this transaction. [illegible] it appears that the defendant received from Kinney for eleven shares of [illegible] property, notes and cash valued by the parties at $33,000 in coin. Deduct from this $[illegible],000 for the 300 acre farm which was only an exchange of property, and also $1,000 for [illegible] difference [illegible] of the McMinnville property, and what it was sold for to Shaw, which will leave $25,000. This property being sold within the year for cash and [illegible] was a sale so far as the cash is concerned, and the notes also if you are satisfied from the evidence that they were good and collectable, and the defendant had good reason to believe so when he made his return. [illegible] same remark is applicable to the [illegible] of Kinney for $6,000. Assuming that these notes were good and collectable, the defendant received for his stock in cash $10,[illegible] in notes and interest bearing promissory notes $1,000; in all $26,000. Convert this into currency at 75 cents on the [illegible] gives $34,[illegible]. Deduct from this $24,[illegible] the original cost of the stocks and profits [illegible] and taxes as [illegible] the remainder, $9,708, is the least sum which the defendant was bound to have returned for taxation as profits derived from the sale of stocks within the year 1868, and not having returned any sum his oath was false. On the other hand, if you should find that these notes were not good and collectable, or any portion of them equal to $9,708 in currency, then the defendant made no profits from the sale of stocks and therefore his oath was truthful.

IV. If you find that the oath of the defendant was false, the next and most serious question for you to determine is whether it was knowingly, wilfully and corruptly so. If the oath was intentionally taken by the defendant knowing it to be false, or having no reason to believe it to be true, and for the purpose of gaining some advantage to himself or defrauding or injuring any other, then he committed the crime of perjury.

This is peculiarly a question for the jury to decide. In passing upon it, you should carefully consider the whole conduct of the defendant and the officers before whom the proceedings took place in which the oath was taken, and the attendant circumstances as they appear to you from the testimony. If the defendant, as a matter of law, honestly believed that he was not bound to return any profits from the sale of stocks for taxation, then although he was mistaken and the oath be false he did not commit the crime of perjury. In other words, a party cannot be convicted of perjury when the falsity of the oath is not attributable to a corrupt intention but to an error of judgment or a mistake as to the law or facts. Therefore if it appears probable from the testimony that the defendant took this oath honestly believing that the law did not require him to return any profits on the transaction in question, you should find him not guilty.

But if you should be satisfied that the defendant had no reason to believe that the law did not require him to return this sale of stocks for taxation, and that his refusal to do so for the reasons then given to the assessors was a mere quibble and pretense to avoid the payment of taxes which he justly owed the Government under which he has lived and prospered, your conclusion should be otherwise.

V. Counsel for the defendant have taken occasion to speak before you of the law assessing and taxing incomes as an unjust, harsh and inquisitorial one. It is hardly necessary for me to remark that such assertions or considerations are not to influence your action one way or the other. Courts and juries are organized and maintained to administer and enforce laws, and not to question or pass upon the policy or propriety of them. The whole people of the United States, by their representatives in Congress assembled, have determined that the law taxing incomes is needful and proper for the purpose of raising revenue. There being no question as to the constitutionality of the law, it must be enforced until the law making power determines otherwise. Besides, in my judgment there is no tax imposed in the United States which is generally more just and expedient than the one upon incomes. It is a tax not upon unproductive property or a venture or business which may yet prove profitless, but upon actual gains—upon property, upon realized wealth. True, it is inquisitorial to some extent, but so are all laws providing for the collection of revenue. No tax can be fairly and intelligently imposed in any community without special inquiry into the affairs and condition of the party to be taxed. The State law imposing direct taxes requires the individual to make a sworn statement in writing of all the property of which he is possessed subject to taxation, including money, notes, etc. The law requiring deeds and mortgages to be registered exposes the private transactions of the parties thereto to the knowledge of the public, and upon its first introduction in England was seriously objected to on that ground.

Again, if the main effect of the income act is to give to each man some general knowledge of the pecuniary affairs of his neighbor, what harm is there in it? No honest man can be prejudiced in any community by a truthful statement of his income, and if dishonest men or shams are thereby prevented from shirking their just share of the public burdens or imposing upon the community, so much the better. The only plausible objection that I ever heard to the law is that it has not been generally enforced. That objection can be made to all laws imposing taxes, but if juries do their duty this one will not be more liable to it than others.

The United States steamer *Brooklyn* has sailed from Washington for Portsmouth, N. H., to bring the remains of the late Admiral Farragut to New York.

Hotels and Restaurants.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Corner Front and Morrison Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
M. KEITH, Manager.
THIS HOUSE IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY particular for the accommodation of guests, and it is believed that no other establishment of the kind surpasses it. [illegible] Every department is in competent [illegible] No expense has been spared to place this house at the head of all others. [illegible] a new, neat and elegant Free Coach and Baggage Wagon connected with the ST. CHARLES. a5dtf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!
(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE,)
Corner Washington and Front Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
L. P. W. QUIMBY & C. H. PERKINS,
HAVING taken the above House, wish to announce to the public that they are now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be [illegible] on the part of the proprietors to [illegible] guests comfortable.
FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE.
Portland, Feb. 3, 1867. dtf

[illegible] NOAH. JAMES MORRISON.
INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
FORMERLY NEW COLUMBIAN,
No. 118 and 120 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
jy23tf NOAH & MORRISON, Proprietors.

Occident Hotel,
ASTORIA.
S. N. ARRIGONI HAS THE PLEASURE TO inform his friends and the public in general that he has recently [illegible] the above hotel, is now ready to receive guests for the Summer Season. [illegible] Hot and Cold Fresh Water Baths. Salt Water Plunge Baths free of charge. The Table [illegible] with the best [illegible] the season. The Billiard and Bar Rooms are the finest on the Coast. The best brands of Wines [illegible] Board and lodging, $1.50 per day. jy6tf

The Daily Oregonian

TUESDAY MORNING SEPT [illegible] 1870

Paris and its Fortifications

It has [illegible] the length of time during which it will be possible for the defenders of Paris will depend on the supply of food and munitions that can be accumulated in the city or obtained [illegible]. In other words the fortifications of Paris cannot be battered down nor the city taken by storm; if it is to fall it will fall either by internal violence or because the besiegers will cut off all supplies from the outside. There seems to be some basis for this opinion but in the present war there has been so much that is surprising that it is hardly prudent to anticipate any future event.

More than ever before has the immense advantage of central fortresses for the defense of nations appeared in the present war. No nation that has powerful neighbors should imagine that the magnitude of its own resources relieves it from this necessity. France with all her fortresses would have been utterly subjugated weeks ago. Her hope now is that her enemy may be detained before Paris till the national strength can be roused for the rescue of the country. This it appears to us at this distance, is a frail hope but it is all that France has left. Yet there are some lessons from history that throw light on his situation or at least illustrate the general subject. Had Austria says an historical writer possessed a strong fortress either in or adjoining Vienna the invasions of 1805 and 1809 would have terminated in the invader's ruin; had the heights of Belleville and Montmartre been strongly fortified the invasions of France in 1814 and 1815 would have been attended with nothing but disaster to the allied armies. Had Berlin been of as great strength as Dantzic the French armies, after their victory at Jena, would have been detained round the walls till the Russian hosts advanced and six years of bondage saved to the Prussian monarchy. Had the Kremlin been a citadel capable of holding out six weeks the terrible sacrifice of Moscow would not have been required; had Vienna not been impregnable to the Mussulman arms the monarchy would have sunk in the dust before the standards of Sobieski gleamed on the Kalemberg; had the lines of Torres Vedras not formed an impassable barrier to Massena the germ of patriotic resistance in the Peninsula would have been nipped in the bud. It is by no means necessary for these important ends that the whole metropolis should be confined by fortifications; it is enough that a citadel of great strength is at hand to contain all the warlike and civil resources of the nation.

Immediately after the battle of Austerlitz the First Napoleon saw the necessity of fortifying Paris, but the national vanity which boasted of the invincibility of France prevented his design from being carried into effect. The result of this disregard of remote consequences, which is the invariable characteristic of the masses of mankind was the capture of Paris on two occasions. But since then the city has been fortified in every manner that the highest military art could suggest. These fortifications have thus far preserved the capital of France and, as no one can tell what is to be the future course of the struggle, it may be that the walls of Paris will detain the German armies till diplomacy or perhaps the intervention of other powers, may give the contest an entirely new aspect. Though there is now little indication of anything of this kind, yet who can anticipate the future?

"Relief" Demanded.

Several of the counties east of the mountains, it is stated, are about to come before the Legislature with the modest request that they be exempted from the payment of State taxes. A proposition of this sort has already been made in behalf of Grant county, and Umatilla and Union are to follow suit. Each of them has its own excuse. A fire in Canyon City destroyed a considerable amount of property, therefore that county should have "relief." We believe, however that fires also occur elsewhere in the State. In Umatilla county some dishonest officials—all good Democrats by the way—ran off with several thousand dollars of public funds, therefore Umatilla wants to be relieved from the payment of State taxes. Union has some excuse no doubt equally as good as the fire going. Now these counties with their excessive representation in the Legislature which is fully twice as great as it ought to be might be able to make something by combining to get "relief." As they find it really inconvenient to pay their just proportion of State taxes, the amount of which at most is small enough, no doubt they will combine their strength in the Legislature and help each other out of debt. They have only to get a few votes from other places and the thing is done. And those few votes will probably be given them for this object, in view of their fealty to "Democracy" and their service in that behalf. The members from the eastern counties can claim it as a reward for those counties in standing by the party, and, by their excessive representation, securing for it so many triumphs. So much in excess of every just proportion is the strength of those counties in the Legislature that they practically rule the State, yet they are unwilling to bear even their small share of the charges necessary to support the State government. We shall expect to see all their relief bills go through the Legislature. Of course it is not necessary for those counties to pay anything into the State Treasury; they perform their full measure of duty and service by keeping the Democratic party in power, and controlling the State. Why shouldn't they have relief?

The census of Chicago just completed sets at rest the question regarding the population of that city. The total population is 297,718, an increase since the census of 1860 of 188,458. Great as this increase is it is less than Chicagoans claimed. The population of Cook county including Chicago, is 348,709. It was claimed before the census was completed that the population of the city alone would foot up 350,000. Other large cities, however fall below the estimate more than Chicago has done.

The argument of the Democracy in the late political campaign was in behalf of competing lines of railway and against Mr. Holladay's monopoly. But now they go the whole figure for his monopoly, denounce the idea of competing lines and pledge themselves and their Senator wholly to Mr. Holladay's policy. Col. Kelly goes to the Senate as an attorney for Mr. Holladay's railway and a sworn opponent of every rival enterprise. So much for the idea of competing lines.

The Democratic party shrieked about the "perfidy of Williams" in railroad matters. Col. Kelly is bound by solemn promises to [illegible] that perfidy.

The f[illegible] of the [illegible] bill that [illegible] message of [illegible] man [illegible] has already [illegible] Col [illegible] the measure and ridicules it which [illegible] us that nearly all immortal discoveries have at first been received [illegible] the same way. Then the Herald goes on [illegible] It says [illegible] States [illegible] in all its bearings and [illegible] the evils of Chinese immigration in the councils of the nation [illegible] the Legislature prepare an earnest liberal and fair statement of the evils attending such an influx of undesirable population for their Senators and Representatives to present to Congress. Such a [illegible] will do more to secure immediate practical benefits than personal proscription. When will people meet the Chinese question fairly instead of putting weapons in the hands of their opponents. Ah yes. But this wouldn't do. Some Senator was elected who can have no [illegible] at all at Washington except for evil, who will present the subject in the United States Senate just as Aung has presented it in the Oregon Legislature, and so disgust all sensible men. Williams could do something to make the Senate rightly understand the Chinese question. Kelly can do nothing except to exhibit the bigotry and [illegible] of his party and splutter forth its foolish and impracticable notions.

The Democracy seem to have given up Oregon entirely to Ben Holladay. Not a word of protest do we hear nowadays against the "monopoly." And those who have fought him most fiercely are now signing a petition to give him a subsidy for the west side road and still further increase his power. Where are the defenders of the State and of this city? Alas! they are subjugated every one.

We can readily believe that the Herald is greatly disgusted. The measure for which Williams has been most bitterly denounced and maligned by that paper Kelly is pledged to support. It is "rough" for the Democratic Senator to be sold to a grinding monopolist, and have the bill of sale published to the world.

Louis Blanc Photographs Napoleon in 1840

When Louis Napoleon published his notorious book *Les Idees Napoleoniennes* Louis Blanc criticised it in the *Revue du Progres* of which magazine he was editor. It was a very severe article especially as regards the claims laid by the nephew to the imperial succession of the uncle and it ended with the following:

* * * Some will tell you sir the empire must be restored! But it is because the mission of Napoleon was entirely exhausted that he was left to die upon a solitary rock in the midst of the ocean. Is it the reign of your uncle, together with the war, that you mean to revive? For that, we need another Europe and a demigod. Is it the reign of your uncle without war? It would be despotism without glory; mock lords, covered with embroidery, without soldiers covered with scars; courtiers over our heads without the world at our feet. It would be a great name without a great man, the Empire without the Emperor.

When Louis Napoleon was a prisoner at Ham he wrote to Louis Blanc and expressed a strong desire that he might make it convenient to visit him at Ham for a few days with which the latter complied. After a most satisfactory interview and discussion during which Louis Napoleon vacillated between Republicanism and Imperialism, the hereditary principle and election by universal suffrage and other equally inconsistent and contradictory theories. "My creed," said he, "is the Empire. Was it not the Empire that raised the French nation to the summit of greatness and glory? I am convinced that the destiny of the Empire rests on the national will."

"As if," answered Louis Blanc, "the national will of to-day should enslave or destroy the national will of to-morrow, or as if the sovereignty of the people was confined to a given period and that the present generation could be allowed to confiscate the right of all generations to come." Before leaving Louis Blanc appealing to his reason and his heart, said:

Remember the Empire was the Emperor. Can the Emperor rise again? The march of time has made for us new conditions of life. The France of our days is no longer the France of fifty years since. The idea of labor has outstripped the passion of battles. Other aspirations and other wants call for other institutions and other heroes. People have ceased placing their ambition in blindly putting on a uniform to go to kill and die. The question is no longer to rule and amaze men, but to render them happy and good. No no. Napoleon should he rise again would not repeat himself. Could any one achieve with his name what he, in our days could not do with his genius? Were the Empire to revive it would only be in the shape of a bloody meteor. Under the sway of your uncle despotism was at least wrapt up in the purple mantle of military glory and even this could not so well hide from the nation the direful skeleton, but she became horrified. Remember that France let Napoleon fall because his power had grown too heavy to be borne any longer. Had he not been abandoned by France he would never have met his doom at Waterloo. Remember how he died; remember where he died! Whether it be absolutely impossible to baptise in blood a monarchy and to maintain it for a time by surrounding Paris with soldiers, by smuggling spies everywhere, by gagging the press, by immersing France in the abject worship of the cash box and by restoring their worn out liveries to Senators and valets, is more than I will venture to say. But what would a sceptre be worth held upon such conditions?—*Louis Blanc's Historical Revelations London,* 1858.

Considered now by the light of accomplished facts how curious and prophetic these statements read.

THE TERRITORIES

The Boise *Statesman* urges people at that place to give aid to the projected telegraph from Elko Nevada.

The Walla Walla *Union* issues a daily. It is a very creditable sheet. The progress of the country is seen in the progress of its newspapers.

An Idaho paper says Judge Whitson has made a very favorable impression on the bench and gives general satisfaction both to attorneys and litigants.

A man named Robt Wilson near Boise City was attacked by a Chinaman he had employed as a cook a few days ago. The Chinaman tried to kill him with an ax while he was asleep, but failed.

Gov. Shaffer of Utah has issued a proclamation forbidding the assembly of the Mormon militia and of all gatherings of armed persons within the territory. All arms and ammunition now in possession of the militia are ordered to be turned over at once to Colonel William M. Johns Assistant Adjutant General. General P. E. Connor is appointed Major General of militia. There is great excitement at Salt Lake City over these events.

On Monday the 12th inst a discharged soldier was arrested and placed in jail at Colville as an absconding debtor on the complaint of one of the business men of that place. The next night a body of soldiers came down from the garrison broke open the jail and took the prisoner from the tender clutches of the law. He is now at large. The commanding officer at Fort Colville is endeavoring to ferret out the violators of the civil law with a view of bringing them to a well merited punishment.

The statistics of the Freedmen's Bureau show that business in the South closes, except such portions of the educational interests as are supported by Educational Assessments. All agents and aids of the Bureau are honorably discharged.

OREGON

A Southern Oregon paper thinks it would be no more than fair for Amis to receive the applause [illegible] of Scalps and Slaughter [illegible] under his bill.

A most every day says the Roseburg *Ensign* strange faces may be met on our streets. They are mostly persons from Eastern States wanting [illegible] and on the lookout for farms and business [illegible] ties. They all seem to be highly pleased with the appearance of our fertile county.

From the Roseburg *Ensign*: Col. R. S. Williamson U. S. Engineer and Wm. Heuer of the U. S. Army have just visited Roseburg and after a careful examination of the Umpqua river from the lower rapids to this place, have decided that it can and with no enormous expense, be made navigable.

From the Eugene *Guard*: Wilson with his imported Cotswold sheep is attending the California Fair. At the Sacramento fair he took as premiums seventy dollars in coin and a silver cup worth thirty dollars. He also sold twenty head at prices ranging from one hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars and could have sold more at the latter figure by allowing the parties desiring to purchase the choice of the flock which he would not allow, desiring to bring his finest sheep to this State. He will be at the State Fair.

From the Eugene *Journal*: We understand that the bill of sale transferring Kelly to Holladay, and instructing him to strenuously resist all Congressional aid to the Oregon Branch Pacific Railroad known as the Pengra road was voted for by every Democrat except Whiteaker and Dorris. Verily the "capitalists" who made such a clamor against the "Williams amendment" before the election and had so much to say about "competing lines" have come down very nearly to the "little end of nothing." Only Whiteaker and Dorris out of so many.

CURRENT NOTES

Recently B. B. Green, Governor elect of the Bank of England arrived in San Francisco with letters to W. C. Ralston and other prominent bankers. He came to the country on a tour of observation and inspection.

The receipts at the New York Custom House, for August, were $16,000,000. This was an increase of $4,000,000 over the month of July, and the *Herald* says $1,250,000 more than for any month since that city has been a port of entry.

A New York dispatch of the 19th says: It is reported that the French steamer *Lafayette* which sails to-morrow, takes out 100,000 Remington rifles, 3,000,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, a battery of sixteen pieces and 500 volunteers for the French army.

Official returns of the late election in Maine give the following result: Perham, 54,051; Roberts, 45,176; Perham's majority, 8,875. The aggregate majority on Congressional vote is between 10,000 and 11,000. This is about the majority usually obtained when the vote is a light one. When a full vote is drawn out the Republican vote is much larger. Corrected census returns show the population of the State at 81[illegible]976, a net loss of 8,019 in ten years.

Broom Corn.—All attempts to raise broom corn in Oregon successfully have heretofore proved failures, but we observe that sufficient to supply this market comes from California.

The Summer is past and Autumn is here,
The finest season throughout the whole year
But the days grow cool and all must prepare
For warmer Clothing in Winter to wear
Well KOHN & FISHEL of Clothing renown
Have the best supply ever brought to town
They have all sorts of coats and pants that will match
That will last a whole year and not need a patch
There are socks, vests and shirts and a thousand things more
Which they offer you cheaper than ever before
You all need the clothes and they need the tin
Then get a new suit and let Winter go in

Save Your Doctor's Bills.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs and arrest the fell destroyer Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. A single trial will satisfy the incredulous.

Remittent Fevers. The Way to Escape Them.—A dose of Plantation Bitters taken night and morning, will enable the system to *repel* the deleterious influence of these fruitful sources of epidemic disease. It is in evidence that in many instances where the greater portion of the population of an entire settlement have been prostrated by bilious remittent fever, the few who had sufficient forecast to take the Bitters as a *preventive* have escaped the scourge. As a remedy after an attack has actually commenced, this celebrated tonic and anti-bilious elixir is invariably efficacious. In such cases if taken when the fever is off it will soon control the paroxysms and when the patient is convalescent it will restore the appetite and recruit the strength more rapidly than any other stomachic and invigorant in use.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c. &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

If it is thrown in your teeth that you do not keep your teeth apparatus in proper trim it is your own fault for all the world knows that you might do so by using that bless vegetable dentifrice Sozodont.

Spalding's Glue. Cheap, Convenient, Useful. Mends everything.

If you wish to buy or rent Farms or City Property call on PARRISH & ATKINSON, Corner of Front and Alder Sts. Portland Oregon. a2dtf

C. H. MACK,

DENTIST,

Assisted by DR. J. WELCH who is an experienced and skillful Dentist.

Office—Odd Fellows' Temple, cor. First and Alder Streets

The patronage of those desiring superior operations is in especial request.

Nitrous Oxide for the painless extraction of Teeth.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH better than the best and *as cheap as the cheapest*. my16dawtf

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

Dentist

DENTAL ROOMS,

No. 59 First Street, Portland, Oregon

The Late and Improved Styles of work at Reduced Rates. Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless Extraction of Teeth. ap12tf

MARRIED.

At St. Paul's Church San Rafael Sept. 21 1870, by the Rev. Mr. Dyer, Edwin Russell of Portland Oregon and Margaretta V. Berry of San Rafael California.

NEW TO-DAY.

E Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASSESSMENT made by Ordinance No. 854 for the improvement of E street between North Front and North Tenth streets, the manner provided by Ordinance N[illegible] 81[illegible] on each of the following described Lots and parts of Lots fronting and abutting upon said street as well as those liable for a proportionate share of improving the intersections of said streets with streets running at right angles therewith within the line of the improvement, is due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer in United States gold coin and if not paid within fifteen days from the date of this notice the Common Council will order warrants issued for the collection thereof.

Block	Lot	Owner	Assessment
	8	W D Ogden	$[illegible]
65	6	Susan Vautier	[illegible]
	7	C Fellows	[illegible]
68	5	J Peters	[illegible]
		John Duffy	[illegible]
		D Murphy	[illegible]
	8	M B Terrill	[illegible]
Parks		City of Portland	165 9[illegible]
1	5 6	J McCraken	[illegible]
46	8	D F Harrington	[illegible]
39		Mrs M M Myers	[illegible]
7	8	C H Lewis	[illegible]
7	6	Mrs J H Hall	[illegible]
1	8	Ainsworth & Thompson	[illegible]
	4	Wilbur Taylor	60 26
	1	John C Joachim	[illegible]
	4	Mrs O J Norton	[illegible]
62		F Liddle	24 0[illegible]
		J Bush	31 5
	4	J Sewind	[illegible]
59		J Lonnegan	[illegible]
	3	Wm Barker	[illegible]
	4	Wm Smith	[illegible]
60		A Mallon	[illegible]
	3	Labbe Bros	[illegible]
	1	P C Ryland	[illegible]
	2	T J Carter	[illegible]
4		D F Harrington	[illegible]
	1	C Friendly	[illegible]
	1	W Bottler	10 82
	4	H B Hastings	[illegible]
58	3	Portland Dray and Hack Co	[illegible]
	4	E Campion	23 5
26	1 3	G Marbach	[illegible]
16	1 4	Geo Marshall	216 4
15	2 3	L J Owens	283 44
	1	T McCullough	6 98
	4	S Pennoyer	6 80
			$1,[illegible]89 28

By order of the Common Council
W. E. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk
Sept [illegible] 1870 s2 d10t

NEW TO-DAY.

CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND [illegible] for this valuable [illegible] Revised [illegible] Engravings [illegible] Maps and [illegible] Line Engravings [illegible]
Address H. H. KEY & CO
[illegible] Cay Street, [illegible]

CARD.

MESSRS. E. DAY & BRO., Agents [illegible] Ins. Co. [illegible] Oregon, I hereby acknowledge the [illegible]
F. HAMILTON
Corvallis Or. Sept 24 [illegible] s2 1tt

Pews to be Rented

THE PEWS IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be rented [illegible] on Wednesday [illegible]

[illegible]
J. [illegible] CHAIRMAN [illegible]

E. MILWAIN,

95 Front Street and 95 First Street,

PORTLAND OREGON

Importer and Dealer in

STOVES AND METALS,

TINMEN'S STOCK,

PUMPS, HOSE AND CONNECTIONS,

Lead Water, Gas and Steam Pipe,

PLUMBERS GOODS, GAS FITTINGS & FIXTURES,

AND

House Furnishing Hardware

I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY BUYERS to my full and complete assortment of

COOK, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES

Among which may be found the following Celebrated patterns:

MONITOR
BUCK'S PATENT square and extension top
MISSISSIPPI
DIAMOND ROCK
GOLDEN GATE
HENRY CLAY
PRIDE OF AMERICA
GUARDIAN
WESTERN FARMER
AMERICA
Square and extension top

Plumbers' Goods,

BATH TUBS COPPER BOILERS MARBLE SLABS

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES,

Gauge Cocks, Steam Whistles etc. etc

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING in all its branches and all work warranted.
Manufacturer of TIN, SHEET IRON and COPPER WARE jy19dtf

Carriages, Buggies,

AND

SPRING WAGONS.

Prices Reduced

JUST RECEIVED EX BARK WHISTLER a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND SPRING WAGONS,

FROM THE

Kimball Manufacturing Company.

These Vehicles are manufactured expressly to supply the wants of this market and are admirably adapted to the roads of the country.

E. MARTIN & CO.,

Agents for the

Kimball Manufacturing Company,

No. 25 FRONT STREET,

s2 PORTLAND OREGON dtf

THE ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

CLARK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will commence on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH,

AND CONTINUE THREE DAYS.

The Fair will be held on the Government Reserve near the Steamboat Landing, in

VANCOUVER, W. T.

s20 1tt

JOHN O'NEIL F. D. SCHAEFF

JOHN O'NEIL & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of

CLOTHING,

AND

Gents and Boys Furnishing Goods

Always on hand the

CELEBRATED STAR SHIRT.

Call and examine our Stock
JOHN O'NEIL & CO
s17dtf 105 First Street, Portland

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.

WISHING TO CLOSE BUSINESS WE WILL sell our Stock of

WINES & LIQUORS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Buyers will [illegible] to call to examine our Stock before [illegible] elsewhere.

HILDBURGH, BRO & CO.,
s1dtf No. 50 Front Street.

THE FALL AND WINTER STYLES,

Silk and Cassimere Hats

Will be [illegible] on

Saturday, Sept. 11th.

Also the FALL STYLES for

MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOY'S

Can be found at the well known store of

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.,
ST. CHARLES HOTEL
s6dtf Corner Morrison and Front streets

PATENT WINDOW CURTAIN,

COMBINING A

CURTAIN AND BLIND.

HAVING PURCHASED THE RIGHT FOR OREGON [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] celebrated WINDOW CURTAINS we would invite the public to inspect our [illegible] before purchasing elsewhere.
Front St. between Salmon and Main Riverside
MATHEWS & WATSON,
s1dtf Manufacturers and Sole Agents for Oregon

BOOK PAPER.

JUST RECEIVED an invoice of 40 and 44 Book Papers. For sale low by
HENRY L. PITTOCK
No. 5 Washington st

POWDER AND SHOT for sale by
H. W. CORBETT & CO

Amusements.

ORO FINO THEATER

LESSEE [illegible] MANAGER F. M. BATES
STAGE MANAGER J. H. VINSON

LAST WEEK LAST WEEK!

[illegible] successful Engagement of

MISS SALLIE HINCKLEY.

[illegible] the last performance [illegible]

AFTER DARK! AFTER DARK!

TUESDAY EVE'G, SEPT 27, 1870

Will be performed for the Last Time [illegible]

AFTER DARK!

With all its [illegible] effects and the [illegible]

RAILWAY TRAIN!

ELIZA MYERHURST MISS SALLIE HINCKLEY
[illegible]
[illegible] F. M. Bates
[illegible] J. H. Vinson

[illegible]

SATURDAY MATINEE!

Box Sheet open at 11 o'clock

Boots & Shoes.

PHILADELPHIA BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF MY late partner in the Boot and Shoe Business [illegible] KAST & SHATTIN, I will take this [illegible] to thank [illegible] for their large [illegible] for past favors, and I respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage.
J. S. KAST

J. S. KAST,

DEALER IN

Gentlemen's, Ladies' & Children's

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Of the Most Approved Styles

All [illegible] of getting the worth of their money and getting better goods at

LOWER PRICES

THAN CAN BE HAD ELSEWHERE should call and see for themselves. It will cost them nothing.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Store

No 112 FRONT AND 131 FIRST ST.,

s17 PORTLAND OREGON dtf

PACIFIC

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

WE WILL SELL OUR

ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

AT COST!

From Date Until September 15th

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY

PROTZMAN, GILLIHAN & CO.,
St. Charles Hotel Building
s8dtf No 121 Front St, Portland

STAGE LINES.

THE GREAT OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE

TO

San Francisco.

THE COACHES OF THE OREGON and California Stage Company leave PORTLAND daily for SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Portland at 6 A. M.		Eugene next day at 6 A. M.	
Eugene at 5½ "		Canyonville	4 "
Canyonville 4½		Yreka	11½
Yreka at 1 M.		Shasta	2 P. M.
Shasta at 3 P. M.		Chico	3 A. M.
Chico at 4½ A. M.		Sacramento same day	11 "
Sacramento at 11½ A. M.		San Francisco	6 P. M.

The Stages of the O. & C. S. Co. connect with the Cal. & O. R. Road at Chico, 230 miles North of San Francisco; also at the Junction with the Great Overland Railroad to New York.

Time through to San Francisco 5½ days
New York 12

Passengers allowed to lay over along the route.

Those who travel by this route avoid the danger of the sea and that dreaded and terrible foe [illegible] sea-sickness. The wild picturesque scenery, beautiful valleys and lofty snow-capped mountains alone doubly pay the tourist for a trip over this route.

This route passes through the principal agricultural districts of Oregon, the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River. To the Immigrant coming here in search of a home or investment this route is strongly recommended.

B. G. WHITEHOUSE
Agent O. & C. S. Co.
Also Agent for Chicago, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Office with the Portland Gas Light & Water Co., Stark street.
Portland Oregon June 14 1870 je15dtf

THE WEST SIDE STAGE COMPANY.

THE STAGES OF THE WEST SIDE Stage Company leave their Office on STARK STREET, and the OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, daily at 6½ A. M.

Carrying the United States Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express

PASSING THROUGH

HILLSBORO, FOREST GROVE,

Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity,

DALLAS,

MONMOUTH, INDEPENDENCE, BUENA VISTA, AND

CORVALLIS.

B. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent

N. B.—The Stage Company will receive orders for light freight from parties living in above towns to be forwarded only through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
Portland July 8 1870 jy9dtf

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1868

JA[illegible] B. STITZEL JAMES [illegible] UPTON

STITZEL & UPTON,

Real Estate Brokers,

Cor FRONT & WASHINGTON Sts.

PORTLAND OREGON

BRANCH OFFICES.

ALBANY J. C. MENDENHALL, Agent
SALEM J. J. MURPHY
EUGENE CITY E. L. APPLEGATE
McMINNVILLE WM DAWSON

AN OFFICE WHERE GENERAL INFORMATION concerning the Resources of Oregon can be obtained free of charge.

Will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate in all parts of Oregon.

References by permission—LADD & TILTON, BEN HOLLADAY, B. GOLDSMITH, WASSERMAN & CO., H. D. GREEN, LOYD BROOKE and JAMES STEEL.

Lost

A CHILD'S AFGHAN. A SUITABLE REWARD will be paid by leaving it at
COMMODORE WATSON'S
s [illegible] Front and Stark [illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT,

Carrying the U. S. Mail

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S Steamship

CALIFORNIA,

[illegible] Commander

Will leave Couch's Wharf for the above port

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1870,

At [illegible] o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, No. [illegible] Front street.
GEO. W. WEIDLER Agent

FOR VICTORIA,

PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE,

STEILACOOM AND OLYMPIA.

Carrying the U. S. Mail to Victoria

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S Steam Propeller

CALIFORNIA,

JOHN HAYES Commander

Will leave Couch's Wharf for the above ports

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870,

At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company No. 9 Front street.
GEO. W. WEIDLER Agent

For San Juan, Fort Tongas,

FORT WRANGLE AND SITKA.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION CO'S Steam Propeller

GEO. S. WRIGHT,

F. C. WAITE Commander

Will leave Couch's Wharf for the above ports

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1870,

At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company No. 9 Front st. GEO. W. WEIDLER Agent

Shipping.

FOR HONOLULU,

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The fast sailing Clipper Barkentine,

JANE A. FALKINBURG,

WILLIAM CATHCART Master

HAVING A PORTION OF HER CARGO ENGAGED will have immediate dispatch.
For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on Board or to s16tf ALLEN & LEWIS

For Hong Kong.

WA KEE CHINA COMPANY HAVING CHARTERED Walter Blossom's good Ship

EDWARD JAMES,

Will sail for Hong Kong November 20th [illegible] Portland May [illegible] 1871
Freight $[illegible] per Ton. Passage $31 00
s1 dd WA KEE & CO

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

OFFER TO DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, ETC.,

BOILED LINSEED OIL,
RAW " "
SPIRITS TURPENTINE;
VARNISHES Eng. and Am.;
PAINT AND W. W. BRUSHES;
WINDOW GLASS;
CHINA OIL
LARD
MACHINE
TANNERS "
COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.,

In lots to suit at the lowest market prices for cash or approved credit.
HODGE, CALEF & CO.
97 Front street

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

OFFER TO DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS

QUICKSILVER
BLUE VITRIOL,
BORAX,
CASTOR OIL, tins and bottles
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
INDIGO
POTASH, in 1 lb cans
CONCENTRATED LYE in 1 lb cans
TARTARIC ACID;
CREAM TARTAR;
CHLOROFORM,
STRYCHNINE;
QUININE,
SULPHUR, ETC., ETC.

With a large and desirable Stock of

Patent Medicines, Bitters, etc.,

All of which we offer at the lowest rates of [illegible]
HODGE, CALEF & CO.
ap25dtf2p 97 Front st.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS!

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD, pure;

LINSEED OIL, pure,

VARNISHES, BRUSHES;

"PRATT'S RADIANT" COAL OIL

DEVOE'S COAL OIL

CHINA NUT OIL, LARD OIL, pure;

MACHINERY OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL

For sale at small advance on San Francisco Prices by

GEO. L. STORY
ap1dtf2p **45 Front St., Portland**

PACIFIC

Insurance Company,

SAN FRANCISCO CAL

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

JULY 1, 1870.

Capital [illegible]	$1,000,000
Amount in excess of Capital available to pay Losses [illegible]	[illegible]

ASSETS IN GOLD

Loans on Real Estate and Collaterals worth $2,[illegible] 000	$1,[illegible] 028 61
Cash in Banks	[illegible] 863 [illegible]
United States and other Stocks owned by the Company	126 500 [illegible]
Real Estate owned by [illegible] California [illegible] streets	146 [illegible]
Other Assets	102 642
Total Assets in Gold	**$1,740,058 11**

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY IN GOLD ON ADJUSTMENT

Insurance effected on the most favorable Terms

J. HUNT	President
WM. ALVORD	Vice President
A. J. RALSTON	Secretary
A. BAIRD	Marine Secretary
H. H. BIGELOW	General Agent

LADD & TILTON General Agents,

PORTLAND OREGON

Local Agents:

JOHNSON & McCOWN	Oregon City
S. R. HAMMER	Salem
JOHN CONNER	Albany
F. A. CHENOWETH	Corvallis
ALMON WHEELER	Brownsville
E. B. WHEELER	Scio
R. GRANT & CO	Dalles
J. H. BLEWETT	Walla Walla
UNDERWOOD & FITCH	Eugene City
W. H. RABER	Harrisburg
B. HERMAN	Oakland
LAFAYETTE LANE	Roseburg

s[illegible]dtf2p

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER,

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday

aug26 A. B. RICHARDSON Auctioneer

Copartnership Notice

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE JUNE 1 1870, L. N. GILMAN has an interest in my Auction and Commission Business.
A. B. RICHARDSON
je1 [illegible]

At Private Sale,

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON,
do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS,
SCREWS, FRY PANS, SHEET IRON, [illegible]

ALSO,

Large assortment of GROCERIES AT [illegible]
A. B. RICHARDSON Auct.

Regular and Peremptory Sale

OF

HORSES, WAGON, FURNITURE,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c.,

I will sell at my Auction Sales Room,

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1870,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

2 BAY AMERICAN HORSES;
1 GREY
1 BROWN
1 BLOOD BAY AMERICAN HORSE;
1 WAGON, nearly new

ALSO,

DININGROOM,
BEDROOM and
KITCHEN FURNITURE

ALSO,

[illegible] half bbls DRIED APPLES,
50 hlf bbls DRIED PEACHES,

ALSO,

150 bxs CANDLES,
100 bxs SPERM CANDLES,

ALSO,

100 bxs MACARONI,
50 bxs VERMICELLI
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct.

Special and Peremptory Sale

I will sell on [illegible]

On Yamhill St., bet. First and [illegible]

By order of Messrs. S. L. FALLONS & CO., the entire Stock of

IRON, CAST STEEL, [illegible]

VISES, ANVILS, &c.

On THURSDAY, SEPT. [illegible]

At 10 o'clock A. M.

74,000 lbs Flat Assorted, Bar Iron [illegible]
[illegible] variety of other sizes

ALSO,

Round Iron,

30,000 lbs Round Iron, [illegible]

ALSO,

Square Iron

192 bundles Square Iron, 11,000 lbs, [illegible]

ALSO,

Norway Iron

3,000 lbs Norway Iron, [illegible]

ALSO,

Shafting

13,000 lbs Shafting Iron [illegible]

ALSO,

Swedish Iron

6,000 lbs Swedish Iron, [illegible]

ALSO,

Cast Steel

10,000 lbs Square, Round, Octagon [illegible] assorted sizes.

Horse Shoe Nails, Vises, [illegible] Jack Screws, Anvils, Axles [illegible]
s15dtd A. B. RICHARDSON [illegible]

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

S. SHERLOCK & CO.

WHOLESALE [illegible]

Saddles, Harness,

SADDLERY [illegible]

Hill's Concord Stage and [illegible] Harness, &c., &c.

SALE ROOMS—No. 1[illegible]

Front St., Portland

150 doz assorted [illegible]
mr28

J. B. CONGLE,

95 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND

(Next door to [illegible])

SADDLERY, [illegible]

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WELCH & MORGAN,

160 FRONT ST.,

Saddle, [illegible]

AND COLLAR MANUFACTORY.

WELCH & MORGAN, MANUFACTURERS of Saddlery, Harness and Collars. [illegible] intention to use the best of stock [illegible] satisfaction to all who may favor us with their [illegible] The largest assortment of Goods [illegible] State on hand [illegible] and dispatch.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

HAVE FOR SALE [illegible]

$1,000,000 OF REAL ESTATE

DESIRABLY LOCATED IN

PORTLAND, EAST PORTLAND

AND THE COUNTRY

FOR PARTICULARS CALL AT THIS OFFICE FOR Descriptive List.
OFFICE MORRISON STREET
ST. CHARLES BUILDING
August 11 1870 dtf Portland Oregon

ATTENTION EPICURES!

OYSTERS!

A FRESH LOT OF EXTRA FINE

SHOAL-WATER BAY OYSTERS

Will be Opened this evening at

ALISKY & HEGELE'S

No 107 First Street,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE

Parties and Families supplied [illegible]
aug [illegible]

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

C. A. BURCKHARDT

"GEM"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Fresh Shoalwater Bay Oysters

Fresh cargoes three times a week. Orders [illegible] and promptly attended to.

The Daily Oregonian.

[illegible] DAY MORNING [illegible] 18[illegible]

CITY.

[illegible] ASSESSMENT. The County Assessor [illegible] change at [illegible] the new [illegible] He [illegible] is particular as we [illegible] the [illegible] making [illegible] in some [illegible] changes [illegible] assessments [illegible] First or [illegible] in ample time [illegible] to this county [illegible] Assessor is charged to make the [illegible] to be entire [illegible] the year [illegible] would be [illegible] salary for [illegible] assessment. The much time to figure [illegible] matter of exemptions [illegible] law passed at the [illegible] be repealed entirely. The clause reads as follows: "The [illegible] shall be the duty of the Assessor to deduct the amount of indebtedness within this State of any person assessed from the amount of his or her taxable property." [illegible] It results in just classes [illegible] the effect of the assessment generally [illegible] We doubt whether [illegible] on the statutes of any [illegible] and if it cannot be repealed [illegible] should be so amended as to make such deductions as are claimed under it of no effect unless the person claiming such deduction [illegible] the amount. It appears [illegible] the Assessor of this county [illegible] the [illegible] cases are [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] being made [illegible] more than one out of every [illegible] holding the obligations claimed [illegible] Just now several of the [illegible] to relieve them from their proportion of the State tax which is five [illegible] of all taxable property [illegible] and under 50 years of every [illegible] have not for four or five years returned any increase in their taxable property while Multnomah county returns from a quarter to a half million dollars yearly increase which places this county in the [illegible] of the current expenses of the State. The taxable property of the county remains the same after deductions have been made under the provisions of the clause above referred to—and if there is not some check or stop put to such abuses our Sheriff will not be able to collect enough on the annual levy to pay the State Treasurer.

Petition for Aid.—A petition was in circulation yesterday asking the Legislature to amend the City Charter in such a way as will enable the city to take measures to secure the terminus of the west side road here. We learn that forty or fifty of the largest property holders signed it. Only two persons to whom it was presented declined. The *Herald* editor we learn, stated his intention to oppose. The people of the west side counties will now have opportunity to see the quality of that paper's friendship for them. It is believed that if the petition is fully circulated names representing four fifths of the property of the city will be obtained upon it.

Seventeen Years Ago.—A friend has placed in our hands a few copies of the *Journal of Commerce* issued in this city seventeen years ago by A. M. Berry. The paper "came out" occasionally was about the size of a pane of glass in those days and sold at a half dime a copy. Wonder how they made change? Among the agent's names we note that of Mr. Victor Trevitt, of Salem, Mr. John Green, Astoria, and Mr. W. S. Caldwell, Hillsboro. We shall quote from the pages of this valuable journal at some future time.

Willow Creek Mines.—Mr. Wm. Morfett late of Clackamas county but now resident in Eastern Oregon arrived in this city last evening from Willow Creek. He says there is a large camp there and by the time water is fairly introduced next season the mines will support a large population of industrious workers. Mr. Cook, of Oregon City who has been out prospecting in the Blue mountains returned also by the *Oneonta* well tanned. This time if he was not in the late State election.

Real Estate.—Yesterday real estate transfers as follows were recorded in the Clerk's office: Gideon Tibbett's and wife to Frank and Thomas Dana all of blocks 23 and 24 in Tibbett's Addition to East Portland, warranty deed, consideration $800.

City of Portland to W. C. Richardson, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in block 218; consideration $1,048.

T. J. Carter and wife to Thomas Huntington, lot 6 in block 13 in Carter's Addition; warranty deed, consideration $400.

Boiler Test.—The boiler of the steamer Carrie was tested yesterday by U. S. Inspector Gates and proved satisfactory. Capt. William Dardorff who was also on board on official duty at the time happened to be in the right place in the nick of time to catch a good wetting from the water in the boiler as it escaped through an opening made by forcing out one of the plugs. He was badly scared but will recover.

Another Unfortunate.—A man was found lying by the road side north of Salem, yesterday with his throat cut but not bad enough to cause death, and a skillful surgeon mended it so as to prevent a [illegible] for the coroner of Marion county and the undertaker. We could not learn what reason the unfortunate person assigned for the attempt to commit suicide.

Good.—A friend of practical jokes yesterday said with a great deal of earnestness that the master [illegible] a day's new ferry boat would be the most expressive man in town. In response to the query of "Why," he said that this would be so—because no matter where he went, or what he did he would still be a "double ender."

Accident.—Mr. Dan McGill, mate of the steamer [illegible] on the P. T. Co.'s line, lost his footing on a gang plank at Oregon City yesterday, and fell against some rock, working injuring his left knee. He was confined to his room the balance of the day but his friends think his injuries will not result in anything serious.

Pot [illegible] *Fitzgerald* purloined some small change from the till of Mr. Sinnott's Saloon and Recorder Anderson gave him 60 days in the county jail to earn the money. Johns was sentenced [illegible] a term of six months for his unsuccessful attempt to rob Mr. Bates of the Oro Fino Theatre.

The [illegible] The fine river packet, in the Oregon [illegible] was not launched on Saturday as proposed. The engineers work as well on board of her on the ways as if she was in the water and [illegible] the same advantage to her [illegible] to keep [illegible] launching was postponed until Thursday next.

Arrest [illegible] The center supports in the second [illegible] brick buildings on [illegible] and First streets were placed on their new [illegible] yesterday. This will be [illegible] Sacramento this year.

Clarke County Fair. The annual Fair of the Clarke County Agricultural Society to be held on the Government Reserve near the steamboat landing at Vancouver W. T. commencing to-morrow will [illegible] more than ordinary interest.

[illegible] The propeller [illegible] Capt. [illegible] [illegible] an experiment [illegible] and the [illegible] may be exchanged for [illegible] educated [illegible] The [illegible] was partly [illegible] to be made by the [illegible]

The [illegible] John M[illegible] has been appointed [illegible] of the schooner [illegible] by the United States District Court.

Pews. Persons desiring to obtain sittings in the Presbyterian church, Dr. Lindsley's, will bear in mind that the annual letting will take place to-morrow afternoon at [illegible] o'clock at the Church, Wednesday the 28th inst.

Errata. We were in error in stating the Your Rose [illegible] in the [illegible] yesterday. It

tion and Commission.

B. RICHARDSON,
CTIONEER,
er of Front and Oak Streets.

UCTION SALES
ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL
CHANDISE AND HORSES

ys—Wednesday and Saturday

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

Copartnership Notice

AFTER THIS DATE [illegible] GILMAN has an interest in my Auction and Business. A. B. RICHARDSON.

t Private Sale.

SH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON, SQUARE, OCTAGON CAST STEEL, SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS, S, FRY-PANS, SHEET IRON, R. G. IRON,

ALSO,

ge assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

gular and Peremptory Sale

S, WAGON, FURNITURE,
ERAL MERCHANDISE, &C.

will sell at my Auction Sales Room,

DNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1870

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Y AMERICAN HORSES;
REY
OWN
OOD BAY AMERICAN HORSE,
AGON, [illegible]

ALSO,

ROOM,
BEDROOM and
KITCHEN FURNITURE

ALSO,

100 sks bbls DRIED APPLES
50 sks bbls DRIED PEACHES

ALSO,

100 bxs CANDLES,
100 bxs SPERM CANDLES

ALSO,

100 bxs MACARONI
50 bxs VERMICELLI

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r

cial and Peremptory Sale

I will sell on the premises,

mhill St., bet. Front and First

der of Messrs. S. L. FALLOWS & CO., their entire Stock of

CAST STEEL, HOOP IRON,
ISES, ANVILS, &c.,

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1870,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

s, Flat Assorted, Bar Iron: Sizes—[illegible] other sizes

ALSO,

Round Iron:
bs Round Iron, assorted sizes, [illegible] inches round.

ALSO,

Square Iron:
ndles Square Iron, [illegible] assorted sizes, [illegible] inches square

ALSO,

Norway Iron:
s Norway Iron, assorted sizes

ALSO,

Shafting:
lbs Shafting Iron, assorted sizes.

ALSO,

Swedish Iron:
bs Swedish Iron, assorted sizes.

ALSO,

Cast Steel:
lbs Square, Round, Octagon and Plow Steel shapes.

ALSO,

Shoe Nails, Vises, Spear & Jackson's Rasps, rs, Anvils, Axle Pulleys, Wagon Boxes, &c.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

DDLERY AND HARNESS.

SHERLOCK & CO.,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN,
addles, Harness,
LERY HARDWARE
's Concord Stage and Buggy Harness, &c., &c.
E ROOMS—No. 43, 45 and 59 Front St., Portland.

0 doz. assorted TEAM COLLARS on hand. d3tdp

J. B. CONGLE,
RONT STREET, PORTLAND
(Next door to Knapp, Burrell & Co.,)

LERY, HARDWARE
addles, Bridles,
IPS AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
d3dtf

WELCH & MORGAN,
60 Front Street,
dle, Harness,
D COLLAR MANUFACTORY.

ELCH & MORGAN, MANUFACTURERS f Saddlery, Harness and Collars. [illegible] to use the best of Stock. We guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. [illegible] est assortment of Custom Made Collars in the hand. REPAIRING done with neatness atch. s1dtf

RUSSELL & FERRY,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
HAVE FOR SALE OVER
$1,000,000 OF REAL ESTATE
DESIRABLY LOCATED IN
PORTLAND, EAST PORTLAND
AND THE COUNTRY.
FOR PARTICULARS, CALL AT THIS OFFICE FOR [illegible]

TENTION EPICURES!
OYSTERS!
A FRESH LOT OF EXTRA FINE
L-WATER BAY OYSTERS!
Will be Opened this evening at
SKY & HEGELE'S,
No. 107 First Street,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.
and Families supplied Wholesale or Retail. aug4tf

TERS! OYSTERS!
A. BURCHARDT,
"GEM,"
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
h Shoalwater Bay Oysters
Orders with the [illegible] received three times a week [illegible] promptly attended to.

The Daily Oregonian.

ESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1870.

CITY.

[illegible] ASSESSMENTS.—The County Assessor [illegible] Deputy, were engaged at the court house [illegible] completing the assessment roll for [illegible] current year. The law requires the work [illegible] a time which it is now utterly im[illegible] to do it—and in this particular, as well [illegible] others, the law governing the making of [illegible] for taxes needs radical changes. [illegible] years ago it was well enough, the [illegible] could be completed in ample time, but as [illegible] particularly, if the law were [illegible] to make the County Assessor an [illegible] as the Sheriff or Clerk, to be en[illegible] months in the year, and to receive a [illegible] for his services, there would be none too [illegible] to insure a correct assessment. The [illegible] exemptions as provided by the general [illegible] at the special session of 1865, ought to [illegible] entirely. The clause reads as follows: "[illegible] shall be the duty of the Assessor to de[illegible] amount of indebtedness within this State [illegible] assessed, from the amount of his [illegible] property, given under oath." This [illegible] a great injustice. It results in just [illegible] out the effect of the assessment. [illegible] whether such a clause exists on the [illegible] of any other State in the Union, and if it [illegible] repealed, then it should be so amend[illegible] make such deductions as are claimed [illegible] effect, unless the person claiming [illegible] deduction shall show satisfactorily to the [illegible] that he or she is owing the amount. It [illegible] of the Assessor of this county [illegible] nineteen-twentieths of [illegible] cases are [illegible] being made simply for the purposes of [illegible] of the law, as not more than one out [illegible] holding the obligations claimed [illegible] found. Just now several of the [illegible] ask the Legislature to relieve them from [illegible] proportion of the State tax, which is five [illegible] the dollar of all taxable property, in ad[illegible] a poll tax of one dollar, for each and [illegible] male person over 21 and under 50 years of [illegible] other counties have not, for four or five [illegible] returned any increase in their [illegible] property," while Multnomah county [illegible] from a quarter to a half million dollars [illegible] increase—which places this county in the [illegible] assume, by fair action on the part of [illegible] an unjust proportion of the current [illegible] of the State. The "taxable property" [illegible] remains the same, after deductions [illegible] under the provisions of the [illegible] referred to—and if there is not [illegible] stop put to such abuses our Sheriff [illegible] able to collect enough on the annual [illegible] the State Treasurer.

[illegible] Aid.—A petition was in circula[illegible] asking the Legislature to amend [illegible] Charter in such a way as will enable the [illegible] to secure the terminus of [illegible] road here. We learn that forty or [illegible] of the largest property holders signed it. [illegible] persons to whom it was presented de[illegible] The *Herald* editor, we learn, stated his [illegible] to oppose it. The people of the west [illegible] will now have opportunity to see [illegible] of that paper's friendship for them. [illegible] that if the petition is fully circulated [illegible] four-fifths of the property of [illegible] will be obtained upon it.

[illegible] Years Ago.—A friend has placed in [illegible] copies of the *Journal of Commerce*, [illegible] this city seventeen years ago by A. M. [illegible] The paper "came out" occasionally, [illegible] the size of a pane of glass in those [illegible] half-dime a copy. Wonder [illegible] change? Among the agent's [illegible] of Mr. Victor Trevitt, of Sa[illegible] Green, Astoria; and Mr. W. S. [illegible] We shall quote from the [illegible] valuable journal at some future [illegible]

[illegible] Mines.—Mr. Wm. Morfett, [illegible] county, but now resident in [illegible] arrived in this city last evening [illegible] He says there is a large [illegible] the time water is fairly intro[illegible] the mines will support a [illegible] of industrious workers. Mr. [illegible] City, who has been out prospect[illegible] returned also by the [illegible] this time if he was not in [illegible]

[illegible]—Yesterday, real estate trans[illegible] were recorded in the Clerk's office: [illegible] and wife to Frank and Thomas [illegible] 23 and 24 in Tibbett's Addi[illegible] Portland; warranty deed; considera[illegible]

[illegible] of Portland to W. C. Richardson, lots 1, [illegible] in block 238; consideration, $1,048.

[illegible] and wife to Thomas Huntington, [illegible] Block 13 in Carter's Addition; warranty [illegible] consideration, $400.

[illegible]—The boiler of the steamer [illegible] tested yesterday by U. S. Inspector [illegible] and proved satisfactory. Capt. William [illegible] who was also on board on official duty [illegible] happened to be in the right place in [illegible] time to—catch a good wetting from [illegible] in the boiler as it escaped through an [illegible] by forcing out one of the plugs. [illegible] badly scared, but will recover.

[illegible] Unfortunate.—A man was found [illegible] the road side north of Salem, yesterday, [illegible] throat cut, but not bad enough to cause [illegible] a skillful surgeon mended it, so as to [illegible] job for the coroner of Marion county [illegible] We could not learn what [illegible] the unfortunate person assigned for the [illegible] commit suicide.

[illegible] friend of practical "jokers" yester[illegible] with a great deal of earnestness, that [illegible] Holladay's new ferry boat would be [illegible] expensive man in town. In response [illegible] "Why," he said that this would [illegible] no matter where he went, or [illegible] he would still be a "double-en[illegible]

[illegible]—Mr. Dan. McGill, mate of the [illegible] in the P. T. Co.'s line, lost his [illegible] plank at Oregon City yester[illegible] fell against some rock work, injuring [illegible] He was confined to his room the [illegible] of the day, but his friends think his in[illegible] will not result in anything serious.

[illegible] Court.—*James Flannegan* purloined [illegible] small change from the till of Mr. Sinnott's [illegible] and Recorder Anderson gave him 60 days [illegible] county jail to earn the money......*Johns* [illegible] for a term of six months, for his [illegible] attempt to rob Mr. Bates, of the [illegible] Theatre.

[illegible]—This fine river packet, in the [illegible] City line, was not launched on Saturday, [illegible] The engineers work as well on [illegible] on the ways, as if she was in the [illegible] and it will be some advantage to her [illegible] kept out, so the launching was postponed [illegible] day next.

[illegible] Building.—The center supports in [illegible] story of Capt. Ankeny's fine block of [illegible] on Front, Ash and First streets, [illegible] in their final position yesterday. [illegible] be the finest business block north of [illegible] this year.

[illegible] County Fair.—The annual Fair of [illegible] County Agricultural Society, to be [illegible] the Government Reserve, near the steam[illegible] landing at Vancouver, W. T., commencing [illegible] promises to be of more than ordinary [illegible]

[illegible] Her Route.—The propeller *Wasp*, [illegible] Bowman, arrived yesterday from Lewis [illegible] via St. Helens and the Slough. It was an [illegible] trip, and the route to Vancouver [illegible] exchanged for the route above indicated.

[illegible] Court.—The County Court was in ses[illegible] yesterday with a full board. The afternoon [illegible] occupied in discussions concerning the [illegible] bridges of East Portland, and the changes [illegible] by the Court concerning the same.

[illegible] Lucien Simpson.—Messrs. G. H. Flan[illegible] McCraken, and A. B. Hallock have [illegible] appointed appraisers of the cargo of the [illegible] *Lucien Simpson*, and also of the vessel, [illegible] United States District Court.

[illegible]—Persons intending to obtain sittings in [illegible] Presbyterian Church (Dr. Lindsley's), will [illegible] that the annual letting will take [illegible] afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the [illegible] Wednesday, the 28th inst.

[illegible]—We were in error in stating the [illegible] beginning yesterday. It

THE NINTH CENSUS.

U. S. Marshal Young furnishes us the following facts from Schedule No. 1, 9th Census.

Statistics of Yamhill County.

POPULATION	
White Males	2,728
White Females	2,200
Colored Males	2
Total	4,929
FOREIGN BORN	
Males	145
Females	70
Total	215
CLASSIFICATION OF COLOR	
Blacks	1
Indians	1
CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS	
No. of Voters	1,157
FAMILY RELATIONS	
No. of Families	916
No. of Dwelling Houses	1,062

CENSUS OF OREGON.

RETURNS FROM TWENTY COUNTIES, COMPARED WITH RETURNS OF 1860.

	1870	1860
Coos	1,628	445
Curry	514	393
Lane	6,436	4,780
Jackson	4,779	3,736
Josephine	1,204	1,623
Marion	9,964	7,088
Clatsop	1,265	498
Columbia	868	532
Tillamook	408	95
Washington	4,261	2,801
Clackamas	5,992	3,466
Multnomah	11,513	4,150
Benton	4,585	3,074
Polk	4,711	3,625
Grant	2,253	New Counties.
Baker	[illegible]	
Union	[illegible]	
Umatilla	[illegible]	
Yamhill	4,990	3,245
Wasco	2,489	1,684
	75,965	41,220

New Hotel.—The preliminary arrangements for the organization of a joint stock company to build a hotel 200 feet square, on Front street, are about made. In case this movement is successful Portland will in fact have a "Grand Hotel."

Shooting.—Persons in the practice of shooting "for fun" within the city limits are referred to the Code of Ordinances, where they will find that it is made an offense finable, and which Marshal Saunders proposes hereafter to enforce.

After Dark.—At Oro Fino Theatre last night another large and highly respectable audience witnessed the famous sensation play "After Dark." This evening the play will be repeated for the last time.

Freight.—The P. T. Company are now carrying a vast amount of freight. The warehouses along the river are filling rapidly with grain, and a better stage of water is earnestly hoped for soon.

Gold Quartz Shipment.—A quantity of gold-bearing rock from the mines of Eastern Oregon will go below by the *California*, leaving this port to day.

Telegraph Wire.—The *California* brings a large amount of galvanized wire for the Oregon and California Railroad Company.

City Taxes.—The sales of city property for delinquent taxes will be continued to-day by Marshal Saunders.

Washington County Fair.—The Washington County Fair will be held at Hillsboro next week.

Message.—There is a message at the Western Union Telegraph office for J. W. Murray.

To Sail.—The *California*, this evening, for San Francisco.

Is the Chassepot a Failure.

It has become very evident to all well-informed students of the war, and painfully so to the French, that in a military point of view the Empire has been a sham. All the world—except the shrewd Prussians—believed that the French army surpassed all others in the perfection of its organization, of its staff departments of its amount, and of its leadership. The first shock of the campaign dispelled most of these delusions. There was shown on the French side poor generalship, defective transportation, an insufficient commissariat, and a general laxness of organization. The removal of Le Boeuf, the Imperial favorite, from chief command was the immediate result of these alarming disclosures.

The belief in the marvelous efficiency of the Chassepot has still remained, but are they any more worthy of confidence than were the other features of Napoleon's preparations for war? According to some of the best military critics of France they are not, as the *Army and Navy Journal* shows in an elaborate and able article on the subject. Quoting from a pamphlet published by M. de Suzanne, it gives the whole history of the introduction of the Chassepot into use by the French army and shows why and how it has been defective.

The *Journal* says:

These defects are far from imaginary. Experience soon proved that the lock was liable to many accidents producing premature discharge, and that such discharges could occur when no accident had gone before. Often the cartridge would not enter readily, and in trying to push it in the gun would sometimes be discharged while the breech was still open. It would clog the gun by the little piece of chout-chouc placed at its base, getting into the canal of the needle. The capsule sometimes remained in the breech; the cap, necessarily composed of the most active detonating substance, occasioned explosions in the workshops, as at Metz and Chalons, and in transport; or decomposing, as it might do in wet weather by forming an electric chain with the copper and powder, it would lose the power of detonation and the cartridge become worthless; the latter is extremely liable to damage by fire and humidity; and after being carried in the pouch the powder becomes so loose that the paper shell sometimes yields before the needle without being pierced. In short, the gun proved to be the cause of a great many misfires, and the cartridge of a great many more. After reading this pamphlet, the reports that the French soldiers after a few rounds are seen to spit in the breech of their guns, does not seem extraordinary.

This is not the full list of defects given by our author; it is too long to be quoted here, though he expressly says he has omitted many more. * * * Five and a half grammes of powder in the Chassepot do no more work than four grammes in a well-made gun. In precision the Chassepot is behind all the other guns, a result partly due to the "ridiculous" difference in the diameter of the ball and that of the barrel; the great compression that results is fatal to all regularity of shape, and the axis of the ball is no longer coincident with that of the gun. The grooves are also cut too deep; lead is apt to become wedged in them, and the ball as it issues from the four-grooved bore is an irregular square in section. In 1868 the prize at Wimbledon was given to the Henry-Martini rifle for making 127 points with forty-four shots in three minutes. The Chassepot of 1868, at the same meeting, made fifty points with thirty shots.

The *Journal* says further:

For this weapon, which will neither shoot straight nor go off with certainty, 160 millions of francs have been paid. Issued provisionally to some corps of the army, the gendarmes of the guard for instance, these guns are still in the hands of the cavalry; they have been replaced by new guns manufactured more leisurely. But this new weapon is said to be no better. Rejected by every other government on account of its principle, the specimens put in the hands of the French soldiers are said to be wretchedly made, contract work performed, by locksmiths and small manufacturers.

If the Chassepot is really so poor a gun the French have little to comfort them in, their future. Peasants armed with clubs have before now broken the ranks of mail-clad soldiers, but that is not the rule of warfare. The advantage possessed by the Prussians in 1793, when they held nearly all the fortresses in the north and east of France, was small compared to that they have to-day, when the chances of the open battle-field are so terribly in their favor. The sooner the French seek peace the sooner will they end their sufferings. In their pitiable condition they have the comfort of knowing that their fall is due to no defect of their own, but to the deceptions of those whom they have trusted only too readily.

THE OREGON LEGISLATURE.

Sixth Biennial Session.

SENATE—Afternoon Session.

SALEM, Monday, Sept. 26.

The Senate met according to adjournment, President Fay in the Chair.

Absent: Messrs. Burch, Cornelius and Fetshbaker.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Holtzclaw, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported S. B. No. 18, to amend the militia law, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Baldwin reported S. J. R. 9 correctly enrolled.

PROPOSITIONS AND MOTIONS.

Mr. Cochran introduced S. B. 26, to regulate the employment of teachers in this State.

Mr. Holtzclaw introduced S. B. 28, to regulate and define the quarterly school year.

Mr. Mosher moved to take from the table S. J. R. 11, which prevailed. Following is the resolution:

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representative in Congress be requested by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, to use their influence to cause the Oregon Branch of the Pacific Railroad Company of Jacksonville, Oregon, incorporated August 25th, A. D., 1870, to be designated as the company which shall receive any and all donations, subsidies and land grants made by Congress in aid of the construction of railroad and telegraph, commencing at a point on the Central Pacific Railroad at or near the north bend of the Humboldt river, in the State of Nevada, which shall be constructed thence westerly on the nearest and most practicable route to a point on the Oregon and California Railroad in the Rogue river valley, Oregon.

Mr. Stout moved to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Thompson said he wished to state that he knew of another corporation organized to build a railroad on the same or for a part of the way on the same route organized in 1867 or '68; he was not willing to vote for this resolution because he believed it would interfere with the rights of that company.

Mr. Stout did not know of any company designated to receive such land grant, or any organized to build any such railroad as mentioned in this resolution.

Mr. Thompson—Everybody has heard and knows of the organization of a company to build a road from the Big Bend of the Humboldt river to intersect with the California and Oregon Railroad.

Mr. Baldwin in the Chair.

Mr. Fay inquired if Eugene City was not the objective point of the road proposed to be built by that company. Did that company intend to build their road to Rogue river? Did they not propose not to build into Rogue river?

Mr. Thompson—The Ladd-Pengra company never did agree upon any objective point.

Mr. Stout said the first object of the friends of the resolution is to secure a road for Southern Oregon. This valley has a prospect for one or more roads, and it is now of the first importance to help Southern Oregon. He therefore favored the resolution.

Mr. Fay said it was well known that the objective point of the Ladd-Pengra road is Eugene City. A road built upon their route would leave Southern Oregon out in the cold. All Southern Oregon wants a road connecting in Rogue River Valley with the Oregon and California road. The Jacksonville company does not contemplate running upon the same route as that proposed by the Ladd-Pengra Co; so there can be no interference with anybody's rights. Southern Oregon is isolated, cut off by ranges of mountains and without navigable rivers. Its great need is, therefore, a railroad connection with other parts of the Pacific coast. If there were any assurance that the Ladd-Pengra Co. would build a road to Rogue River, he would be willing to have this resolution withdrawn.

Mr. Cochran had studied the history of these railroad matters. He was not prepared to say positively that any company proposes to build a road on this route to Rogue river, but there seems to be a company which proposes to build on the route so far as may suit them. How do we know they will or will not build a road on this route? He had heard it said there was a new Company organized, but he had seen no papers and only had newspaper reports. There is ground for suspicion that something is wrong. Nobody can say the old company does not intend to do what would entitle them to the grant mentioned in this resolution. They intended to use the same route for 180 or 200 miles from the Humboldt river. This resolution will do injustice to that company.

Mr. Fay said there were many things under the heavens which the Senator from Lane does not know, but if he had consulted the papers on file in the Secretary's office, he would have known that a company has been organized to build a road from Humboldt to Rogue river, and he would have known whether the Ladd-Pengra scheme proposed anything of that sort. Mr. Fay here read from various articles of incorporation, showing that there were two incorporations prior to the organization of the Jacksonville company. The purposes of these companies do not come up to the requirements of the Williams amendment. These articles name Portland as the objective point. We want a road to terminate in Rogue river valley. The Ladd-Pengra Co. has always fought against a railroad for Southern Oregon. The Gazely route would leave Southern Oregon out. The people of Southern Oregon are fighting for right. The Jacksonville incorporators are men who will see that the road be built. It is the duty of the Legislature to provide so far as in its power for all parts of the State. We ask that you shall not confer the grant upon a company which has always fought us.

The resolution was further discussed by Messrs. Watts, Mosher and Fay in favor, and Messrs. Thompson and Cochran against. The general argument of the latter two gentlemen was that the resolution would amount to an infringement of the rights of Ladd Pengra Co. Those in favor urged that as the Ladd-Pengra Co did not propose to build the road upon the designated route further than suited their purpose, and as their scheme would leave southern Oregon destitute of railroad facilities, while the Jacksonville company propose to take the grant and build the entire road, there could be no legal conflict. Justice to Southern Oregon and the proper development of the whole State, they urged, demands that whatever Congress may do for the State shall be applied for the general good of all sections, rather than be given to a company at war with an important section.

Mr. Thompson disclaimed any hostility to Southern Oregon. He was willing it should have all the railroads it might want, but desired that nothing be done to injure the interests of the older companies.

Before the vote on the resolution was taken, leave of absence was asked for and obtained for Messrs. Cornelius, absent, and Mr. Fetshbaker, sick.

The vote being taken, those who voted on the resolution were Messrs. Baldwin, Brown of Baker, Brown of Marion, Crawford, Hendershott, Holtzclaw, Lieuallen, Moores, Mosher, Powell, Stout, Trevitt, Watts, Witham and the President—15.

Those voting nay were Messrs. Cochran, Hoult and Thompson—3.

Absent, Messrs. Burch, Cornelius, Patterson, Fetshbaker—4.

The resolution was adopted.

The President presented a communication from John Minto, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, inviting members of the Senate to attend the State Fair. The invitation was accompanied with a package of complimentary tickets.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

Mr. Patterson's bill, No. 27, to regulate the examination of teachers, was read the first time by title.

Mr. Holtzclaw's bill, No. 28, to regulate and define the quarters of a school year, was read the first time.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

S. B. No. 10—To create the office of Land Commissioner, &c., was read the second time and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Hendershott, Stout and Watts.

S. B. No. 20—To create the office of State Reporter, and amendatory of the law relating to the State Library and Librarian, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

S. B. No. 21—To grant aid for the construction of a wagon road through Jackson, Grant and Baker counties, was read and referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

S. B. No. 22—Regulating enclosures; referred to Committee on Counties.

S. B. No. 24—Relating to exemption from execution of homesteads; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

S. B. No. 25—To amend the act of October 18, 1862, relating to private incorporations; referred to Judiciary Committee.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

S. B. No. 15—To amend the General Laws relating to assessments, read third time and recommitted to a special committee.

BUSINESS TAKEN FROM THE TABLE.

On motion of Mr. Trevitt S. B. No. 16, to provide for the construction of a wagon road from Sandy river to Dalles, along the Columbia river, was taken from the table. Several blanks were filled and the bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. The bill provides for an appropriation of $79,000.

S. B. No. 18—To amend the militia law, was taken up and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

A communication from the Governor relating to public lands was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communication from the Governor, stating his inability to answer a resolution of inquiry from the Senate in regard to public lands, was read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Mosher gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to rule 17 in regard to printing of House Bills on first reading.

FIRST READING OF HOUSE BILLS.

H. B. No. 1, to regulate the marking of packages of salmon, was read a first time.

Also H. B. No. 16, for the protection of salmon fisheries.

The Senate then at 4.30 P. M. adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE—Afternoon Session

SALEM, Monday, Sept. 26, 1870.

The House was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M. by Speaker Hayden.

The Roll was called and all the members recorded as present.

Prayer was omitted and the Journal of Friday was read and approved.

PETITION TO UNINCORPORATED TOWNS.

Mr. Mills presented a petition signed by 32 citizens of Washington county, asking that a law be passed to protect towns and villages against persons riding horses upon sidewalks or using profane or obscene language within the limits of such unincorporated towns.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Dunbar—Of a bill to change the mode of voting from viva voce to the ballot.

Also of a bill providing for paying bounties upon the scalps of wild animals.

By Mr. Paquet—Of a bill to amend Title 2 of Chap. 5 of the General Laws of Oregon, defining more particularly the liabilities of District School Directors.

By Mr. Waldron—Of a bill for the relief of Josephine county.

By Mr. McLean—Of a bill to amend Sec. 22 of Chap. 45 of the General Laws, in respect to public roads.

By Mr. Whalley—Of a bill to amend Sec. 1 of Article 7 of an Act entitled an Act to regulate the Fire Department of the city of Portland.

Also of a bill to incorporate the city of East Portland.

By Mr. McLain—Of a bill to amend section 31 of chapter 18 of the General Laws concerning the fees of officers east of the Cascade Mountains.

Also of a bill to regulate and fix the salary of Justices of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. Helm, of a bill to amend section 1 of chapter 24 of title 6 of the General Laws of the State of Oregon relating to interest.

By Mr. Elkins, of a bill reducing the fees of Sheriff.

Also of a bill to amend chapter 18 of the General Laws increasing the fees of jurors.

Mr. Davenport gave notice of a bill for the appropriation of money to construct an Asylum building on the grounds provided by the State for that purpose.

BILLS.

The following bills were introduced, read a first time and disposed of as indicated:

By Mr. Helm—An act to amend section 8 of title 1 of chapter 57, relating to the [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] ordered printed.

Also an act to repeal section 48 [illegible] of chapter 31 of the [illegible] entitled "District Attorneys."

Also an act to repeal [illegible] chap. [illegible] ordered printed.

By Mr. Alexander an Act for the relief of Artemus Dodge of Linn county. The bill appropriates $113.85 out of the General School Fund to reimburse Mr. Dodge for [illegible] and interest [illegible] purchase of school lands the title to which has not been confirmed.

[illegible]

The following bills were read the second time and disposed of as indicated:

H. B. No. [illegible]—An Act for the relief of B. F. Bonham, by Mr. Helm.

Mr. Davenport moved to refer to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Starkweather offered to amend by instructing the committee to inquire why the bill has not been paid heretofore.

Mr. Helm had no objection to the reference, being satisfied that the committee would find the claim was just.

The motion prevailed.

H. B. No. [illegible]—an Act to amend an Act relative to the granting of licenses to sell spirituous liquors, by Mr. Paquet.

Mr. Alexander moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dunbar opposed the motion, saying that he had noticed that the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee had objected to the printing of the bill, and could not therefore be regarded as friendly to the bill.

Mr. Helm—I desire to correct the gentleman from Marion. I do not know how he happens to make such a mistake, but I do know that no gentleman from Linn ever objected to the printing of the bill. I hope the gentleman will correct his statement.

Mr. Whalley said it was Mr. Dorris, from Lane, who made the objection.

Mr. Dorris—I opposed the printing of the bill on introduction. I had reasons for so doing, and the same reason that then prompted me to object to it will now prompt me to move to lay the bill on the table.

The motion on being ruled out of order was changed to a motion to lay the motion to refer and the bill up on the table, and failed by a vote of [illegible] ayes to [illegible], Messrs. [illegible], Dorris and Porter voting aye.

Mr. Paquet—Since the explanation of the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, I have no objection to the reference proposed.

Mr. Helm—I hope the gentlemen are now satisfied that I am not so bad a man as they had supposed. [Laughter.]

Mr. Paquet—We were only mistaken in the man, that's all. [Laughter.]

The motion prevailed and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

H. B. No. 5, an act to regulate the fees of witnesses before Grand Juries, by Mr. Hutchins, ordered engrossed.

H. B. No. 7, an act to amend section 3 of chapter 18 of the general laws of Oregon, in relation to fees of officers, approved Oct. 26, 1868, by Mr. Fulton, ordered engrossed.

H. B. No. 10. An act to provide for the purchase and distribution of a certain number of volumes of the decisions of the U. S. District and Circuit Courts, by Mr. Whalley.

Mr. Whalley stated that the volumes would cost about $1 each. He moved to fill the first blank with the figures 100, so as to order that number of copies.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Whalley then moved to fill the second blank with $1,000 as the appropriation to pay for the books ordered.

The motion failed and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

H. B. No. 13—An act to amend an act relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, approved October 24, 1864, by Mr. Hare, ordered engrossed.

H. B. No. 14—An act to license and tax "Drummers" engaged in selling goods, wares and merchandise in this State, by Mr. Whiteaker, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

H. B. No. 18—An act to disincorporate the Trustees of Trinity school.

Under suspension of the rules the bill was read the third time and passed.

H. B. No. 19—An act to prevent the killing of game during certain seasons, by Mr. Anis; referred to the Committee on Counties.

H. B. No. 27, an Act donating certain lands to the Coos Bay Wagon Road Co., by Mr. Drain.

Mr. Lockhart offered the following amendments: First, add to the end of section 1 the words "provided, that no land shall be granted or voted to said company along the line of said road beyond the section or sections of ten miles of road actually completed as contemplated by the Act of Congress herein recited." Second, substitute for section 8, "that all lands herein granted shall be open for settlement until three months after the public surveys of the United States shall be extended over the same, and until said company shall by publication in some newspaper having general circulation in Coos and Douglas counties, for at least eight consecutive weeks, of their intention to dispose of the lands herein granted, stating the section, township and range or fractions if there be any, and that actual settlers upon such lands shall have the preference to purchase one quarter section, or less, over any other person or persons: provided said settlers shall pay the said company the price of $2.50 per acre. The rights of settlers to be determined in the manner, and in the form, as near as may be, as claimants under the pre-emption laws of the United States, subject to appeal to the Circuit Court of the county wherein the lands named are situated."

Mr. Lockhart urged the adoption of the amendment in order to protect the rights of actual settlers, and the rights of the citizens of Coos county. If the bill should pass without the amendment 25 miles of the road now built in Douglas county would be paid for out of lands in Coos county.

Mr. Drain replied that the original bill was similar to all that had been passed by the Legislature at previous sessions in similar grants. That the county had expended $7,500 in constructing the 25 miles of road, which is now in good order; that the work had been done in good faith, and it was necessary to the success of the enterprise, upon which the prosperity of the counties interested largely depends, that the bill pass as recommended by the Committee on Public lands, and that the Legislature of Oregon has no right to do more than designate the county to receive the grant, and to make regulations relative to the width of the road, and like measures. He was willing to receive the amendments recommended by the committee, but opposed to those proposed by Mr. Lockhart.

Mr. Alexander said the Committee on Public Lands had made its recommendation with two objects in view: first, to secure the building of the road, and second, to grant the land when the road was built. He had been informed that another company desired to build the road, and if the pending amendments could be incorporated in the bill they would defeat it and enable the other company to take up the work.

Mr. Davenport asked if it would be right to restrict the selection of the lands until the time when the road was actually completed. The road might be first built on the poorest portion of the route, and that portion might cost the most money. He thought the company ought to be allowed to make selections anywhere along the route.

Mr. Lockhart replied that no land ought to be allowed to be selected except along the line actually constructed. There was no good reason why the company had not begun to construct the road from the Coos county side. He had been over the road and could say that the work now finished had not cost over $1,500. It is probably true that $7,500 have been expended on the road, but most of it has been for locating the route. The President of the company, Mr. Aaron Rose, had told him that if the lands desired could be obtained the company would not construct another foot of the road. He knew there were other parties who claim to be ready to build the road in case the present company fail. He had no personal interest in the matter, but was determined that the company should build the road or not get the land, if he was able to influence the necessary legislation.

Mr. Hare moved to refer the bill and the amendments to the Committee of the Whole, to be considered to-morrow. The motion prevailed.

At 4.55 P. M. the House adjourned.

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U. S. DISTRICT COURT—DECISION ON THE XV AMENDMENT, AND THE ACT TO ENFORCE IT.

Duplicity in pleading is forbidden by both the common law and the Code as tending to prolixity and confusion, but under the Code objection to duplicity is to be made by a motion to strike out the pleading rather than by special demurrer as at common law.

If a complaint contains more than one cause of action they must be separately stated or it will be liable to be stricken out for duplicity.

Under the XV amendment to the Constitution and the act of May 31, 1870, to enforce it, all persons declared citizens of the U. S. by the XIV amendment are entitled to vote in the States where they reside, at all elections by the people, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude. But the several States notwithstanding the amendment, have the power to deny the right of suffrage to any citizens of the United States on account of age, sex, place of birth, vocation, want of property or intelligence, neglect of civic duties, crime or other cause not specified in the amendment.

The power of Congress over the subject of the right to vote in the several States is conferred by the XV amendment and is confined to the enforcement of it, or to prevent the States from discriminating between citizens of the U. S. on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Under the law of Oregon when a person offers to vote and is duly challenged, thereafter his right to vote depends upon his taking the oath that he is a qualified elector as prescribed in Section 13 of the election law (Code p. 700) and it then becomes the duty of the Judges of election to tender him such oath, and administer it to him, if he is willing to take it.

The taking of this oath by the party offering to vote after he is challenged, is a necessary prerequisite to the right to vote within the meaning of Section 2 of the act of Congress aforesaid and a refusal or omission upon the part of the judges to give such party an opportunity to take it, is a violation of such section, if the same be done on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, but not otherwise.

In an action to recover a penalty under Section 2 of the act of Congress aforesaid, it must appear from the complaint, that the plaintiff was a citizen of the United States, and otherwise qualified to vote at the time and place mentioned in the complaint, and that the defendant refused or knowingly omitted to furnish the plaintiff an opportunity to become qualified to vote, as by refusing or knowingly omitting to swear the plaintiff to his qualifications as an elector, when the law of the State made it his duty so to do, and that such refusal or omission was on account of the race, color or previous condition of servitude of plaintiff.

U. S. District Court for the District of Oregon. Monday, Sept. 26, 1870.

William C. McKay, vs. James A. Campbell. Action to recover penalty.

This action was commenced July 1, 1870, to recover a penalty of $500 under and in pursuance of section 2 of "An Act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," approved May 31, 1870.

Among other things it is alleged in the complaint that on June 6, 1870, as provided by law, a general election was held in the State of Oregon, and county of Wasco therein, at which a representative in Congress and also State and county officers were voted for and elected, and that on said day and long prior thereto the plaintiff was a citizen of the United States, and a resident of East Dalles in said county and State, and legally entitled to vote at such election in the precinct aforesaid for all such offices. That on said day defendant was acting as judge of election in said precinct, in conjunction with George Corum and Thomas M. Ward, and as such judge was required by law to receive votes from the electors, and perform other duties required by law of such officer; and that on said day the plaintiff appeared at the polls in said precinct and offered his vote for Joseph G. Wilson, as a representative in Congress, and for Joel Palmer for Governor of Oregon, and for others for different State officers, and for John Darrah for sheriff of said county, and for others for the different county offices; and that "the defendant combining with the other said judges, unlawfully and wrongfully prevented him from voting, that defendant confederating with said Ward and Corum unlawfully and wilfully refused his vote—refused to swear him to his qualification as an elector—refused to enter his name on the poll books of said precinct, and refused to enter on record in said book his vote for the different candidates for whom he proffered to vote. All of which duties, though required of him by the laws of Oregon, he, the defendant, wrongfully and wilfully failed and refused to do, though requested to do so by plaintiff—that defendant with said Ward and Corum ordered him away from said polls, and deprived him of his right as a citizen to vote, to his damage. By reason of which unlawful acts of said defendant, so acting and combining with said others, plaintiff has suffered damages; and he, defendant, forfeited and became liable as provided by law to pay said plaintiff therefor the sum of five hundred dollars, for which sum, with costs and allowances as provided by law, plaintiff now asks judgment of the Court."

On July 8, the defendant demurred to the complaint and for cause of demurrer alleged:

I. That it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

II. That several causes of action have been improperly united therein.

On August 2 and 3 the demurrer was argued by Mr. Kelly of counsel for the defendant, and by Messrs. Mitchell and Cartwright of counsel for the plaintiff.

Duplicity in pleading, or the statement of more than one sufficient matter as a ground of action or defence thereto in the same count or plea, is forbidden by the common law and the code as tending to useless prolixity, and confusion. (1 *Chitty's Plead.* 259, *Gould's Plead.* 290, *Code* 137, 161, 163.) Duplicity in pleading, being however only an error in form, at common law the objection had to be made by special demurrer. (*Chitty's Plead.* 701, *Gould's Plead.* 466.) The Code having practically abolished special demurrers except in the instances enumerated in Title VIII of Chap. I has substituted the motion to strike out for the special demurrer in the case of duplicity in pleading. It provides, Sec. 103:—

"When any pleading contains more than one cause of action or defence, if the same be not pleaded separately, such pleading may on motion of the adverse party be stricken out of the case."

For these reasons, I conclude that as to the second ground stated, this demurrer is not well taken and that the objection should have been made by a motion to strike out the complaint.

As this demurrer must be sustained upon the ground that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, it may be well enough to briefly consider the question of duplicity in the complaint, so that the plaintiff, if he desires to amend, may frame his amended complaint accordingly.

The complaint contains but one count or statement of a cause of action, and it is alleged therein that the defendant in conjunction with the other judges of election unlawfully and wrongfully prevented the plaintiff from voting for Representative in Congress *and* for Governor of the State of Oregon, *and* for other State officers, *and* for sheriff of the county *and* for other "county offices."

Now if it was unlawful to prevent the plaintiff from voting for any one of the candidates for these several offices, that it appears to me is a separate and distinct cause of action and should have been separately stated. But the complaint alleges, not only that the defendant prevented the plaintiff from voting for a certain candidate for each of these offices, but that the defendant unlawfully and wilfully *refused* his vote—*refused* to swear him as to his qualifications as an elector—*refused* to enter his name on the poll books—*refused* to enter his vote, etc. Here are four different acts, in addition to the first one stated, alleged to have been committed by the defendant, each of which are assumed by the pleader to be a distinct violation of the act of Congress and consequently a separate cause of action. If so, they should have been stated or pleaded separately so as to avoid the prolixity and confusion necessarily resulting from jumbling them together in one count or statement.

It is a question whether some of these alleged refusals are sufficient to support an action for the penalty given by the act. It does not appear that the penalty given by section 2 of the act, is given for *preventing* a person from voting or for refusing to *receive* or *record* a vote, but for refusing or knowingly omitting to give full effect to such section. Now, this section substantially provides, that if the law of the State requires any act to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting and by such law officers are charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of such officers to give to all citizens of the United States an *equal* opportunity to perform such prerequisite and become qualified to vote *without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude.*

What amounts to a refusal or wilful omission to give effect to this section upon the part of the State officers depends upon the duties imposed upon those officers in this respect by the Law of the State. Upon examination it does not appear that the section commands these officers to admit or permit citizens of the United States "to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude," but to only give such citizens an equal opportunity to become qualified to vote according to the law of the State and to perform any act which the law of the State may require as a prerequisite—a condition precedent to voting. The duty which this section enjoins upon the officers is something or anything which the State law requires the officer to do, so as to enable the citizen to qualify himself to vote, and from the nature of things, it must precede in point of time and order the *act* of voting or anything subsequent thereto. If these suggestions be sound, then none of the acts complained of by the complaint are within the purview of the section except the refusal to swear the plaintiff to his qualifications as an elector.

The law of this State provides (*Code, p.* 700) that

"Sec. 13. If any person offering to vote shall be challenged as unqualified by any judge or clerk of the election, or by any other person entitled to vote at the same poll, the judges shall declare to the person so challenged, the qualifications of an elector; if such person shall then state himself duly qualified, and the challenge shall not be withdrawn, one of the judges shall then tender to him the following oath: You do solemnly swear, etc. (to the effect that the affiant had all the qualifications necessary to authorize him to vote at that poll). And if any person so challenged shall refuse to take such oath so tendered, his vote shall be rejected.

Sec. 14. If any person so offering such vote shall take such oath, *his vote shall be received*, unless it shall be proven by evidence satisfactory to the majority of the judges that he does not possess the qualifications of an elector, in which case a majority of such judges are authorized to reject such vote.

It seems to me that whenever a person offering to vote is challenged, that it then becomes necessary that he should take this qualifying oath before he can be said to be qualified to vote. By the interposition of the challenge it becomes incumbent upon him to perform this prerequisite, to entitle himself to vote. But he cannot take this oath and perform this prerequisite without the judges shall furnish him an opportunity so to do. Therefore the law of the State makes it the duty of the judges, or one of them, to tender and administer the oath to him. Then comes the law of Congress and makes it the duty of the judges to give to all citizens, "without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude," the same and equal opportunities to perform this prerequisite to take this oath and thereby become qualified to vote. It follows, that a refusal or omission to furnish this equal opportunity to any person seeking to vote, on account of either race, color or previous condition of servitude, is a violation of the act.

As to the first ground of demurrer, I think it well taken. The complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The act of Congress upon which this action is brought provides for enforcing the amendment to the Constitution which declares:

"*Art.* 15, *Sec.* 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"*Sec.* 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The act also regulates the elections of Representatives in Congress in pursuance of Sec. 4 of Art. I of the Constitution, which declares:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators."

Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the act, which relate to the enforcement of the amendment to the Constitution give penalties, to be recovered by civil action, against persons who violate them, but violations of that portion of the act regulating the election of Representatives in Congress are only punishable by indictment or information.

In considering the sufficiency of the complaint therefore, in this action, no special significance can be given to the fact that the plaintiff offered to vote for a candidate for Representative in Congress.

By the XIV amendment to the Constitution it is declared that, "*Art. XIV. Sec.* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." * * * This clause of this amendment declares who are citizens of the United States and of the several States respectively. The XV amendment above quoted, declares in effect that citizens of the United States and of the several States shall vote in their respective States at all elections by the people without distinction on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. But the amendment does not take away the power of the several States to deny the right of citizens of the United States to vote on any other account than those mentioned therein. For instance, notwithstanding the amendment, any State may deny the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States on account of age, sex, place of birth, vocation, want of property or intelligence, neglect of civic duties, crime etc. The power of Congress in the premises is limited to the scope and object of the amendment. It can only legislate to enforce the amendment, that is: to secure the right to citizens of the United States to vote in the several States where they reside without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude. And this appears to be the intention of the act, so far as it relates to the enforcement of the amendment.

Section 1 declares in effect, that all citizens of the United States, being otherwise qualified by law, shall be allowed to vote at all elections by the people in any State, district, etc., without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2 declares in effect that officers of the State shall furnish all citizens of the United States with the same and equal opportunities to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

True, the language of sections 4 and 5, particularly the former, if taken literally would apply to acts and proceedings intended to prevent citizens of the United States from voting whether the same were done or carried on on account of the race, color or previous condition of servitude of the citizen in question or not. But they ought to be construed so as to harmonize with the unambiguous sections which precede them, and must in any view of the matter, be construed so as to have effect only within the limits of the power conferred by the amendment on Congress over the subject.

Upon this construction of the act, to maintain this action I think it would be necessary to prove on the trial:

I. That the plaintiff was a citizen of the United States and otherwise qualified to vote at the time and place mentioned in the complaint.

II. That the defendant refused or knowingly omitted to furnish the plaintiff an opportunity to become qualified to vote, as by refusing or knowingly omitting to swear the plaintiff to his qualifications as an elector, when the law of the State made it his duty so to do, and that such refusal or omission was on account of the race, color, or previous condition of servitude of the plaintiff.

If it be necessary to prove these facts to maintain this action, they ought to be alleged in the complaint. Now the complaint is silent as to the reason of the defendant's refusal or omission to swear the plaintiff as to his qualifications as an elector. It may have been for some other reason than on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, and then the plaintiff's remedy, if any would be found under the State law and in the State tribunals. I know it may be said with much probability that disingenuous judges of election who are violently averse to and prejudiced against the amendment and the act, may refuse or omit to allow a citizen to qualify himself to vote, ostensibly for some reason not within the purview of the act, but really and in fact on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude. But this is a question of fact, and if the evidence is sufficient the jury will be bound to disregard the pretences of the defendant and find according to what appears to have been the fact. Besides, to prevent a failure of justice on this account, it may be necessary and proper to hold in this class of cases as in many others, that slight proof on the part of the plaintiff as to the reason of the defendant's refusal or omission, is sufficient to throw the burden of proof in this respect upon the latter. The demurrer must be sustained.

DEADY J.

The plaintiff had until the first Monday in November to file an amended complaint upon the payment to the adverse party of $20. The same order was made in the following cases brought under the same act, and which, by the stipulation of the parties, were to abide the judgment on the demurrer in this, except that the $20 is to be paid but once:

McKay vs. George Corum; Same vs. Thomas Ward, Peter De Lord vs. James Farris, Same vs. Daniel W. Butler, Same vs. William McAtee.

Multnomah Lodge No. 12, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 8 o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. C. T.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 16 North Front street. By order of M. E. H. P.

G. A. R.—Baker Post No. 1.—Regular meetings on First and Third Saturday evenings of each month, at Nonpareil Hall, corner First and Madison sts. All comrades in good standing invited to attend. By order of POST COMMANDER.

Multnomah Tribe No. 3, I. O. R. M. holds regular Councils every Monday evening at the Eighth Run, at Oregon Wigwam, in Carter's building, corner Alder and Front Sts. my26tf By order of THE SACHEM.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

U. A. O. D.—Regular meetings of Morvin Grove, No. 2, on Thursday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, in Druid's Hall, Front street, near Stark. Members of Sister Groves and sojourning Brethren are cordially invited to attend. A. J. MARSHALL, N. A. L. J. Burrage, R. S. my4tf

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PORTLAND, Sept. 27.

Latest Gold quotations, 114.

Currency, buying rates in Portland, 88c; selling, 89½.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.

Flour—superfine firm at about $4 62½@4 75; superfine, $4 50@5; extra, $5 @5 75.

Wheat—500 sks fair, $1 65; 1,240 sks choice shipping $1 72½; 2,000 sks do, $1 72½@1 75.

Barley—500 sks bright bay, but light $1 05, 1,440 sks coast, brewing, $1 07½; 400 sks old brewing, $1 20.

Oats—range wide, say $1 10@1 40.

Hay—150 bales good, $12 50; 100 tons common to choice, $8@13 50.

Potatoes—large receipts Carolinas from wharf, 85; range for other kinds, $1@1 02.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—Arrived—Brig *T. W. Lucas*, Nanaimo; ship *Republic*, Shields, Henry Lunt, bark *Forest Queen*, Port Ludlow; barkentine *W. H. Gawley*, Port Madison.

Sailed—brig *Commodore*, Astoria; schooner *Concordia*, Coos Bay.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES,

At the Auction Rooms of A. B. RICHARDSON,
Portland, Oregon.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Packages on hand Unclaimed prior to October 1, 1869, to be sold at Public Auction Six Weeks from date for Express Charges:

Where from	Date of Reception	Description.	Consignees.
			A
San Francisco	July 5, 1867	Pkg	Armitrout, A.
"	July 25, 1868	"	Ackers, F.
"	March 4, 1868	"	Ackers, F.
"	July 19, 1869	"	Amosky.
			B
San Francisco	July 6, 1868	Pkg	Barrett, C.
"	July 6, 1868	"	Brown, W. B.
Astoria	April 25, 1867	"	Bergen, I. R.
San Francisco	Nov. 29, 1867	"	Booth, I.
"	Dec 17, 1867	"	Barrett, S. F.
Olympia	Feb 27, 1868	"	Brackneau, H.
San Francisco	April 19, 1868	Cane	Beak, O. M.
"	Feb. 20, 1868	Valise	Bleaver, Sam'l
San Francisco	Aug. 24, 1869	Box	Baldwins, J. M.
"	March 4, 1869	Pkg	Beary, S.
Salem	March 11, 1869	Box	Bruno, Jno.
San Francisco	April 8, 1869	Pkg	Bailey, J. L. B.
"	June 3, 1869	"	Benzoe, V. W.
Yreka	June 8, 1869	"	Beers, S.
			C
San Francisco	May 1, 1869	Pkg	Chandler, Wm.
"	July 21, 1866	"	Cooper, Mr
Baker City	Dec. 3, 1867	"	Cone, Wa.
San Francisco	Feb. 7, 1867	"	Chapman, G. W
"	May 16, 1867	"	Coulter, Mrs. E.
"	Dec. 2, 1867	"	Crosby, J. S.
Oregon City	July 14, 1868	"	Clefth, F. K.
"	Oct. 8, 1868	Valise	Connor, Thos.
San Francisco	July 19, 1869	Saw	Corwan, J. H
			D
San Francisco	March 1, 1869	Pkg	Deguire, Jno.
"	June 22, 1869	"	Davis, H. B.
Eugene	April 15, 1867	"	Devons, M. A.
			E
Salem	Dec. 27, 1867	Pkg	Earls, Mrs. M. C.
			F
Canyon City	Jan 15, 1868	Pkg	Freeman, P. C.
San Francisco	July 6, 1867	"	Farrah, W. H.
"	Jan. 1, 1868	"	Field, D. F.
"	Jan. 17, 1868	"	Field, Miss M.
			G
Placerville	Feb. 9, 1868	Pcl	Gault, J.
Salem	Oct. 15, 1866	Pkg	Gov. of Oregon.
Umatilla	Oct. 25, 1866	Valise	Gale, N.
			H
Dalles	April 10, 1867	Pkg	Hobart, C. V.
Wallula	Feb. 12, 1867	Trunk	Harris, Martha
San Francisco	April 17, 1867	Pkg	Hughes, S. N
Oregon City	Feb. 10, 1867	"	Hammock, T. N.
Salem	July 8, 1868	"	Headlew, G.
San Francisco	Oct. 24, 1868	"	Hart, Thos.
"	Jan 28, 1869	"	Huxter, L. M.
"	April 29, 1869	"	Hollister, F.
"		"	Hawthorne, J.
			L
San Francisco	Oct 26, 1868	Pkg	Lutin, R.
"	Nov 11, 1867	Box	Lew, Lewis
Eugene	Dec 1867	Sack	Lewis, Chas
			M
San Francisco	Dec 8, 1868	Box	Mecker, Mrs. R. A.
"	Dec 5, 1868	Pkg	Mallory, J. H.
Dalles	Sept 24, 1867	Bag	McCarty, Wm
San Francisco	Jan. 1, 1868	Box	Miller, H.
"	Feb. 26, 1868	Trunk	Mason, G. B.
Yreka	Jan 24, 1868	Pkg	McKinley, J
San Francisco	July 3, 1868	"	Masters, F.
"	Aug 25, 1868	Roll	Maw On Long
"	Nov 21, 1868	Box	McDiamond (C. P.)
"	June 14, 1869	Pkg	Merritt, C.
"	May 26, 1869	"	Meyer, Wm.
			N
San Francisco	Nov. 12, 1868	Case	Neyce, J. H.
			P
San Francisco	Sept 12, 1867	Pcl	Pomeroy, Silas
Roseburg	Nov 15, 1867	Barrel	Parker, R
San Francisco	Sept. 15, 1868	Pcl	Plimpton, S. H.
Olympia	Oct. 25, 1868	Pkg	Prose, J. H.
San Francisco	Jan 4, 1869	"	Powell, R. R.
"	Feb. 22, 1869	"	Powers, P.
Albany	Oct 25, 1869	Box	Pickett, Wm.
			R
San Francisco	June 5, 1866	Pkg	Redpath, P.
Boise City	Dec 3, 1868	"	Ratcliff, E.
San Francisco	June 14, 1869	"	Roberts, P
			S
San Francisco	Aug 20, 1866	Pkg	Sutherland, J. D
"	June 19, 1866	"	Strong, L. B.
"	Sept 4, 1866	"	[illegible]
"	July 13, 1866	"	Shriver, A.
Boise City	Aug 28, 1867	"	Shepard, Jno
San Francisco	Nov 15, 1867	"	Sherwood, W. T.
"	Dec 19, 1867	Roll	Scott, J. T
"	Feb. 27, 1867	"	Smith, S. T
"	Dec. 8, 1868	Pkg	Smith, W. J.
			T
Lewiston	Oct 6, 1866	Box	Thompson, A.
Vancouver	Nov 15, 1867	Pkg	Thompson, C.
San Francisco	March 1, 1867	Box	Torrance, G
Union	Feb 11, 1869	"	Tykle, G. A.
			W
Corvallis	April 13, 1866	"	Wilmer, C
San Francisco	Sept 5, 1868	Pkg	Wilson, R. B
"	July 15, 1869	Box	Walker, N.
Walla Walla		Trunk	O. B. Roberts
"		Pkg	W. H. Baxter.
			T. A. Warden.

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SECURE A HOME!!

THE RIVERSIDE

HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION!

OF

EAST PORTLAND, OREGON.

IS NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS to their stock.

Applications for ONE HUNDRED SHARES was made before the books were opened, and a large number of shares have been taken.

The following extracts from the Oregonian and Bulletin will convey a good idea of the plan and workings of the Association, the location of the land, etc.

RIVERSIDE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION.

This association, of whose organization we gave an account a few days since, is now ready to dispose of shares. As it is with one exception, the Portland Homestead Association the pioneer organization of that kind in this city, it may be well enough to state what are its purposes, and the manner in which it is proposed to conduct its operations. The purposes of these Homestead Associations are not at all speculative in the ordinary sense of the word. They are dependent for the profits of their investment upon the natural advance in the value of their lands, consequent upon the co-operation of many individuals—shareholders—and the advance on values of all surrounding lands by reason of the expansion of population and demand for room outside of, but still near, the city. The Riverside Homestead Association has a fraction over one hundred and twenty acres of land situated just south of Brooklyn on the east side of the river, the nearest boundary line being about one mile from the ferry landing at East Portland. The tract lies in one strip along the Wallamet river, half a mile in length, and another strip along the Oregon and California railroad, half a mile in length, the two strips being connected near the middle by two rows of blocks (with a street between them,) the whole forming a figure not unlike the letter H. It is divided into 21 blocks, 200 feet square, with streets running at right angles and 80 fractional lots, along the river front. The shares number 600, worth $60 per share. It will be seen that a share thus represents nearly a lot with an undivided interest in the fractional lots. The 80 fractional shares are to be sold off at the proper time for the benefit of the Association, shareholders coming in for the proceeds in proportion to the number of shares held. When all shares are taken and the Association shall determine to do it, the choice of lots and blocks will be put up at auction to the highest bidder, the proceeds of such sales, after deducting the original price of shares or lots, to be divided equally among the whole number of shares. Thus, if a person wants a particular lot or block, and is willing to pay $100 or $500 premium (more or less as the case may be) he pays it and takes the lot or block as his individual property, the premium being divided among the whole number of shareholders. It will be seen, therefore, that everything is co-operative, and all interests mutual. No man can make a dollar out of it without also making a dollar for every other equal shareholder. There is no chance for loss, unless the property, by some chance, should depreciate far below the first actual cost. Whether this is liable to happen in the case of this particular tract of land must be judged by each for himself; but considering the steady and unprecedented advance on real estate in this city and neighborhood, and at East Portland and vicinity, for the last year or two, it seems hardly possible for values to go back.

In the Riverside Association all proper precautions seem to have been taken to guard against monopolies of shares. No person is allowed to buy more than the number of shares representing three blocks, or twenty-four lots, and votes determining the operations of the Association are restricted in the same manner. The buyers of shares may pay down $60 per share, which will exempt them from all assessments, or they may pay $15 quarterly with an assessment of $3 per share, payable with the first installment, being liable in this latter case to another (and only one other) assessment of $3 per share. Upon the payment of the shares in full, with the assessments as above, the holder is entitled to his certificate and his proportion of all the profits accrued from all sources. No officer of the Association receives any pay for services except the Secretary, who gets $25 per month; so it will be seen that the expenses must be light.

That part of the tract lying along the river is a high plateau, nearly level, about 60 to 90 feet above the water. There is on the front row of blocks but commands a splendid view of Portland and the river for miles up and down stream. That part of the tract lying along the railroad is every foot of it, of the richest loam soil and adapted to gardening purposes. A beautiful little stream of pure water runs through almost the entire length of this wing of the tract, affording the means of irrigation, and power sufficient to supply pure water to every part of the whole tract. There is not a waste lot or fractional lot in the entire tract. Under all these advantages, it would seem impossible that there should be any chance of loss to shareholders. Within a year each shareholder, if he chose, may get a perfect title to as many lots as his shares may represent, or he may continue his interest, undivided, with the Association while the organization may exist.—*Oregonian.*

THE RIVERSIDE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION.

We have been led to make these remarks from the fact that the subject of making homesteads on the outskirts of this city and East Portland, is being thoroughly discussed here among all classes, and one homestead—the "Riverside," just south of East Portland—has already been established. The site selected is a tract of land lying a little over a mile south of the ferry landing. It is shaped like the letter H, one side of which, a half mile in length, borders on the river.

From this portion of the homestead, which is elevated but a trifle above the other prong of the H, but is still forty or fifty feet above the river, can be had an extensive view of Portland, East Portland, the shipping, and the Wallamette river for several miles. The land is very fertile, and is partly covered with light fir timber. A tract of land just wide enough for two rows of blocks, with an avenue between them, connects the west prong of the H with that of the east. This last tract of land is in a beautiful little valley, which is now under a high state of cultivation. Through the valley runs a clear streamlet. With a hydraulic ram the Association proposes to force water conveyed through pipes to every portion of the homestead.—*Daily Bulletin.*

Incorporators:

JAMES STEEL,	GEO. A. STEEL,
I. H. WAKEFIELD,	E. QUACKENBUSH,
J. A. STROWBRIDGE,	D. W. WAKEFIELD,
M. SPELLER,	C. P. FERRY,
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For MAPS, PAMPHLETS, or other information, apply to

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MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES
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REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to by experienced mechanics. fe30dtf

Legal.

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court, State of Oregon, County of Multnomah, to me directed, in favor of L. Rozard and against W. W. Chapman and M. F. Chapman, his wife, for the sum of four hundred and thirty ($430) dollars principal and interest and costs. And by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, to me directed, in favor of W. S. Ladd and against W. W. Chapman and Margaret F. Chapman his wife for the sum of five thousand fifty three 15-100 ($5,053 15) dollars in U. S. gold coin, principal and interest in like coin, and the further sum of five thousand ($5,000 00) dollars lawful money, principal and like interest, and the further sum of three hundred and fifty ($350 00) dollars as Attorney's fees, and costs. I have this 1st day of Sept. A. D. 1870 levied upon the following described real estate to wit: A tract of land in the city of Portland, in Multnomah county, State of Oregon, being all that part of the donation claim of said Margaret F. Chapman upon which said W. W. Chapman and Margaret F. Chapman now reside, bounded on the east by a forty-acre tract of land conveyed to Lloyd Brook and others, on the north by lands conveyed by said W. W. and Margaret F. Chapman to Jacob Kamm, on the west by the western boundary of said donation claim, and on the south by the Thomas Carter donation claim and an extension of Jefferson street in said city, containing ten acres, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Therefore, by virtue of said execution and said execution and order of sale, I will sell on the first day of October, 1870, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the Court House door, in said county, all the right, title and interest of the said W. W. Chapman and Margaret F. Chapman, his wife, in and to the said premises, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, to satisfy said execution and said execution and order of sale.

E. BILLS, Sheriff
sep2 law4w of Multnomah County, Oregon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION and Order of Sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Multnomah, to me directed, in favor of Elijah Hutchinson and against Abram Reynolds and E. L. Ryan, for the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-seven and 50-100 ($337 50) Dollars, United States Gold Coin with interest thereon in like coin at the rate of one per cent. per month from July 9th, 1870, and costs and disbursements. I have this 2d day of Sept. 1870, levied upon the following described real estate situate in the county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, to wit: the undivided one half (½) of the east half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty two (32) in Township one (1) north, range one (1) east.

Therefore by virtue of said execution and order of sale, on Wednesday the 5th day of October, 1870, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., in front of the Court House door, in said county, I will sell all the right, title and interest of the said Abram Reynolds and E. L. Ryan, in and to the said premises, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder therefor, to satisfy said execution.

E. BILLS,
s2d1law4t Sheriff of Multnomah County.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.—District of Oregon. Whereas, a Libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1870, on behalf of the United States against the schooner *Louisa Simpson*, her tackle, Apparel and Furniture, alleging in substance that the master of said schooner did import on said vessel into the Territory of Alaska, distilled spirituous liquors of the value of more than four hundred dollars contrary to the laws of the United States in such cases made and provided, and praying the usual process and monition against said vessel, her tackle, &c., and that the same may be condemned as forfeited to the United States, together with her cargo. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the warrant under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said schooner *Louisa Simpson*, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court at Portland, on Monday, the 7th day of November, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, then and there to interpose their claim and make their allegations in that behalf.

THOMAS G. YOUNG,
Sept. 21, 1870. s22d14t U. S. Marshal, Oregon.

SUMMONS.—Justice's Court for the Precinct of North Portland.—State of Oregon, County of Multnomah.—ss.—W. W. Whipple, plaintiff, vs L. Smith, defendant.—Civil action to recover money.

To L. Smith, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for the Precinct aforesaid, on the 1st day of October, 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the office of said Justice, in said Precinct, to answer the above-named plaintiff in a civil action. The defendant will take notice, that if he fail to answer the complaint herein, the plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of seven ($7 00) dollars and the costs of this action.

Given under my hand this 16th day of August, 1870.
SAM. A. MORELAND, Justice of the Peace.
aug26d1aw6t

SUMMONS.—Justice's Court for the Precinct of North Portland. State of Oregon, County of Multnomah.—ss.—Philip Wyman, plaintiff, vs L. Smith, defendant.—Civil action to recover money.

To L. Smith, the above-named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for the Precinct aforesaid, on the 1st day of October, 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the office of said Justice, in said Precinct, to answer the above-named plaintiff in a civil action. The defendant will take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint herein, the plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of forty-one and 15-100 ($41 15) dollars and the costs of this action.

Given under my hand this 16th day of August, 1870.
SAM. A. MORELAND, Justice of the Peace.
aug26d1aw6t

BY AUTHORITY OF A SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

$1,000,000.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT IN AID OF the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of San Francisco, California, **Monday, October 31, 1870.** Tickets of Admission, $5 00 in gold coin.

Treasurer—The Bank of California.

During the Entertainment the sum of $500,000 U. S. Gold Coin will be returned to the Holders of Tickets, by the distribution, by chance, of the following GIFTS:

1 Gift of		$100,000 Gold
1 Gift of		50,000 "
1 Gift of		25,000 "
1 Gift of		20,000 "
1 Gift of		19,000 "
1 Gift of		18,000 "
1 Gift of		17,000 "
1 Gift of		16,000 "
1 Gift of		15,000 "
1 Gift of		14,000 "
1 Gift of		13,000 "
1 Gift of		12,000 "
1 Gift of		11,000 "
1 Gift of		10,000 "
1 Gift of		9,000 "
1 Gift of		8,000 "
1 Gift of		7,000 "
1 Gift of		6,000 "
1 Gift of		5,000 "
1 Gift of		4,000 "
1 Gift of		3,000 "
1 Gift of		2,000 "
1 Gift of		1,500 "
10 Gifts,	$1,000 each	10,000 "
20 Gifts,	750 each	15,000 "
20 Gifts,	500 each	10,000 "
30 Gifts,	400 each	12,000 "
50 Gifts,	300 each	15,000 "
50 Gifts,	200 each	10,000 "
425 Gifts,	100 each	42,500 "
628 Gifts in all		$500,000

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate direction of the Board of Trustees of the Mercantile Library Association, assisted by a Supervisory Committee selected from State, City and County officers, and well known citizens of San Francisco.

ROBERT B. SWAIN, President M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES, Vice President.
WM. C. RALSTON, Treasurer.

After paying the expenses of the Entertainment, and making the distribution of the Gifts, as above announced, the balance will be applied to extinguishing the present indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association.

Holders of tickets to which gifts may be awarded will receive the same on presentation of such tickets at, or, to the Business Agents of the Board of Trustees at their office, No. 315 California street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF TICKETS to the GIFT CONCERT in aid of the Mercantile Library Association, are hereby notified, that the Concert is postponed until

Monday, October 31st, 1870

Unexpected interferences have operated to make this delay necessary to accomplish the result of freeing the Library from debt without recourse to other privileges granted by act of the Legislature, passed February 19, 1870.

This is positively the only postponement which will be made. The Concert will take place on the day above named, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M., and to continue until all the gifts have been awarded.

The funds already in bank are considerably more than sufficient to insure the successful completion of the contract with the public.

The sale of tickets will positively close on Friday, the 28th day of October, 1870.

All tickets remaining unsold at that time will be withdrawn from sale and cancelled. They will be advertised by their numbers, on the 29th day of October, 1870, in one or more of the daily papers of this city. Any diminution thus made in the number of tickets to be drawn, will not affect the number or amount of gifts. They will be awarded as advertised, to wit: 628 gifts amounting in all to $500,000 gold.

Ticket holders residing out of San Francisco will have duly accredited lists of the awards of gifts, which will also be published in the leading San Francisco daily papers on the 1st November, 1870.

Delivery of gifts will commence November 2d, 1870, at the office, No. 315 California Street, to all parties presenting tickets to which gifts have been awarded. All gifts awarded to non residents will be held to their order, and for their account.

ROBERT B. SWAIN, Prest. M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES, Vice President.
W. C. RALSTON, Treasurer.
THOS. R. HAYES, Recording Sec'y.
DAVID WILDER, Cor. Sec'y.

TRUSTEES

W. ASHBURNER,	F. B. REYNOLDS,
W. F. WOOD,	A. M. EBBETS,
W. G. BADGER,	A. P. KEFELT,
J. M. McNULTY,	SAM'L HUBBARD.
ISAAC WORMSER.	

MAURICE DORE & CHARLES R. PETERS, Business Agents, No. 315 California Street.
s22d1m

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Third and South Third Streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASSESSMENT made by Ordinance No. [illegible], for the improvement of Third and South Third streets, between [illegible] streets, is now due and payable [illegible] and parts of lots fronting and abutting upon said streets [illegible] to the City Treasurer in United States gold coin, and unless paid within fifteen days from the first publication of this notice, the Common Council will order warrants issued for the collection thereof.

Block.	Lot.	Owner.	Assessment.
141	1,2,3,4	[illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	H. A. Wa[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5	L. R. F[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,2,4	B. Wait	[illegible]
	3	J. McGillick	[illegible]
	4	[illegible]	46 17
14	5	[illegible]	46 60
	6,7	W. J. Park	[illegible]
	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
			$[illegible]

By order of the Common Council,
W. S. CALDWELL,
Sept. [illegible], 1870. s[illegible] Auditor and Clerk.

Front and South Front Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASSESSMENT made by Ordinance No. [illegible], for the improvement of Front and South Front streets between Harrison and Sherman streets, to the amount [illegible] by Ordinance No. [illegible], on each of the following described lots and parts of lots fronting and abutting upon said streets, [illegible] the expense of improving the intersections of said streets with streets running at right angles thereto, within the line of improvement, is due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer in United States gold coin, and unless paid within fifteen days from the date of this notice the Common Council will order warrants issued for the collection thereof.

Block.	Lots.	Owner.	Assessment.
A	8	L. A. Fox	$8 40
	7	Whalley & Fechheimer	6 02
	6	L. E. Pratt	17 51
	5	R. Pegler	41 87
C	5,6,7,8	R. [illegible]	[illegible]
120	1,2,3,4	P. A. Marquam	[illegible]
121	Frac	R. Goland	45 0[illegible]
2	1,2,3,4	P. J. McGowan	[illegible] 04
3	1,2,3,4	R. Olson	179 50
			$[illegible]

By order of the Common Council
W. S. CALDWELL,
Sept. 20, 1870. s20d10t Auditor and Clerk.

Hose.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Auditor's office until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, September 27, 1870, for one thousand feet of Leather Leading Hose for the use of the Fire Department, to be of the same size and length of those now in use. Bids will state the price per foot for single riveted Hose, to stand a pressure of 175 lbs to the square inch, and for double riveted Hose to stand a pressure of 175 lbs.

Each bid must be accompanied with the bond of two responsible property holders in the sum of five hundred dollars, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to such bidder, he will, upon its being so awarded, enter into a contract therefor, with good and sufficient sureties for its faithful performance.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

C. BILLS,
J. B. CONGLE,
Committee on Fire and Water.
ROBERT HOLMAN, Chief Engineer. s20d1tf

Seventh Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COMMON Council propose to improve that part of Seventh Street lying between [illegible] street and the North line of the Caruthers land claim, by grading to the established grade.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.
Sept. 16, 1870. s16d[illegible]

First Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COMMON Council of the City of Portland propose to change the grade of First Street at the intersection with Hall Street from 19 feet to 26 feet above the base of grades.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.
Sept. [illegible] 1870. s[illegible]

Ordinance No. 860.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR QUIETING the title to certain portions of the public property.

Whereas, it is found expedient to quiet and perfect the title to certain pieces of land heretofore dedicated to the use of the city of Portland as Public Park and Squares, and whereas, W. W. and M. F. Chapman have proposed to convey to the city any interest they may have, whether as dower or otherwise, in property so dedicated, especially the west half of Blocks No. 53 and 54 and the Blocks known on the map as "Park Blocks" lying between Salmon and Mill streets, now, therefore,

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the Standing Committee of the Common Council on Streets and Public Property be and are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate with W. W. and M. F. Chapman for a deed conveying all their interest whether of dower or otherwise, in the west half of Blocks numbered Fifty Three (53) and Fifty Four (54) and the Seven Blocks known as Park Blocks, lying between East and West Park streets and Salmon and Mill streets, *Provided*, that the consideration therefor, including the expenses connected therewith, shall not exceed Six Thousand Four Hundred Dollars.

Section 2. That out of any appropriation for that purpose, the Auditor and Clerk upon the certificate of the Committee of Streets and Public Property, be and is hereby authorized to draw warrants for the amount of consideration for said deeds and for the expenses connected with procuring and recording the same.

Passed the Common Council September 21, 1870.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Approved Sept. 22, 1870. Auditor and Clerk.
s2d5t B. GOLDSMITH, Mayor.

Ordinance No. 861.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIATION to quiet titles to Public Property and for the expenses connected therewith.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That there be and is hereby appropriated out of the General Fund the sum of Six Thousand Four Hundred Dollars in payment of the consideration for a deed from W. W. Chapman and wife for any interest they may have in Blocks 53 and 54, and the seven Park Blocks lying between Salmon and Mill streets, together with the necessary expenses connected therewith.

Passed the Common Council September 21, 1870.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.
Approved Sept. 22, 1870.
s24d5t B. GOLDSMITH, Mayor.

PROPOSALS.

TO WOOD DEALERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned at his office, No. 99 and 100 Front street, Portland, Oregon, until Wednesday, October 5, 1870, at noon, for the cutting and clearing of timber on the property of the Portland Homestead Association.

The property consists of One Hundred Acres of land lying on the Macadamized road one mile distant from the City of Portland, boundaries of which will be furnished on application.

The Association desire to have the lands cleared and sell the entire lot of timber contained thereon to the highest bidder, but reserve the right to reject *any or all bids*.

All bids to be made in U. S. Gold Coin and to be accompanied with a guarantee of two responsible parties for the faithful performance of the contract if awarded. In case contract is awarded to any bidder a bond will be required for double the amount of contract to be accepted by the Board of Directors for the faithful performance of the same. All bids must be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Proposals for Timber." Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.

RICH'D B. KNAPP, Pres't P. H. A.
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 20, 1870. s21d1d

C. H. MYERS,
AGENT FOR

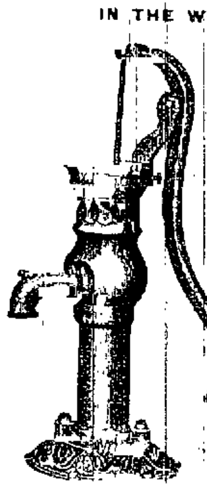
RUMSEY & CO.,

Senora Falls, New York,

THE LARGEST

Pump Manufactory

IN THE WORLD.



"The Catalogue of RUMSEY & CO., of Seneca Falls, embraces over 200 different styles and sizes of Lift and Force Pumps. They are now turning out 1,500 Pumps per week, which range in price from $2 50 to $400, employing 130 hands in the business. John A. Rumsey has recently patented an improved galvanized iron Cistern Pump, which is safe from rust. An improved Hand Fire Engine of great efficiency, is also on their list. The machinery in Rumsey & Co.'s Factory is of the most efficient kind, much of it being of the own invention, and is driven by an unfailing water power. They are now building a new factory, 84x42 feet, 4 stories. When this is completed they will increase their working force to 250 hands. The business carried on by this firm was established by Rumsey about 30 years ago."—*New York* [illegible]. d14dtf

G. W. VOLLUM,

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94 FRONT ST.
Opposite McIlwain's Store.

BLANK BOOKS

Made to order and Ruled to any Pattern, with or without Printed Heads

Magazines & Music Books

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SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS PREPARED. Examinations made, Caveats Filed, Foreign Patents Obtained, Rejected Applications Prosecuted, Interferences Conducted, Patents [illegible] as applied for, Re-Issues, [illegible] Assignments Prepared, and Patent Business of all kinds [illegible].

N. W. SPAULDING,
Saw-Smithing & Repairing
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 113 Pine Street, between Front and Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT [illegible] INSERTED IN CIRCULAR SAWS.
REPAIRING, in all its branches, such as [illegible], Re-Toothing, Straightening, &c.
CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes; also, Cross Cut, Mulay, Gang, Buck, Butcher, and Hand Saws, together with a good assortment of Saw Arbors, at lowest market rates.
Cast-Steel faced PLANER KNIVES and [illegible] CUTTERS always on hand, or made to order.
N. B.—Messrs KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are my authorized Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct.
Dec. 9, 1869. dtf N. W. SPAULDING.

TAYLOR & BENDEL,

Successors to J. G. PRINCE & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Wines and Liquors,
413 and 415 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DR. HUFELAND'S SWISS STOMACH BITTERS
(First Premium.)

The world-renowned reputation and extensive and increasing demand for DR. HUFELAND'S SWISS BITTERS will at once [illegible] favorable notice of all to [illegible] AND HEALTHFUL TONIC AND INVIGORATOR, a Purifier of the Blood, acting surely yet gently on the secretions of the Liver and Kidneys, [illegible] and a most agreeable drink.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES, NEW [illegible].

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary.

623 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established in [illegible] for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Skin Diseases (of years standing) and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

Horrible [illegible]

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering from the effects of [illegible] absorbed into the system, [illegible] ted and disfigured faces and their [illegible] tions, disqualifying them for the [illegible] or the enjoyment of life. [illegible] sands suffer until death [illegible] guardians, friends, [illegible] any of those horrible [illegible] they are cured for and cured [illegible] them immediately to Doctor [illegible] made private diseases his special [illegible] is certain to cure the most inveterate [illegible] cury or any injurious drugs. [illegible] who are afflicted, or to the [illegible] welfare of their friends, to beware of the [illegible] tended doctors who infest [illegible] in curing all [illegible] public by using the names of [illegible] Europe and other places. Be the [illegible] strict inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of charlatans.

Seminal [illegible]

Seminal Emissions, th[illegible] solitary vice, or depraved [illegible] by the youth of both sexes [illegible] producing, with unerring certainty, [illegible] of morbid symptoms, [illegible] local measures, viz: Sallow [illegible] the eyes, pain in the [illegible] the rustling of leaves and ringing of [illegible] about the loins, [illegible] blunted intellect, loss of [illegible] proaching strangers, [illegible] a disposition to shun society, loss of [illegible] flushes; pimples and various [illegible] furred tongue, fetid breath, [illegible] sweats, monomania and [illegible] not cured, should apply [illegible] or by letter, and have a cure [illegible] entific mode of treating [illegible] affecting a quick and radical cure [illegible] Hundred Dollars to any person [illegible] rily to him that he was cured [illegible] of the San Francisco quacks.

MARRIED [illegible]

Or those who contemplate [illegible] under any of these fearful [illegible] sacred responsibility resting upon them [illegible] obtain immediate relief.

DOCTOR GIBBON furnishes [illegible] patient a written instrument, [illegible] radical and permanent cure [illegible].

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, [illegible] toms, length of time the disease [illegible] medicines promptly forwarded, free from [illegible] curiosity, to any part of the country, with [illegible] directions for use, for Ten Dollars, [illegible] ter or through Wells, Fargo & Co.

Caution to the Unfortunate.

Beware of the San Francisco quack [illegible] who, with bogus sworn-to certificates, [illegible] Some of the self-styled doctors, whose [illegible] found in the daily and weekly [illegible] class and other places, are [illegible] lazy to work at their trades. [illegible] makers, newspaper carriers, [illegible] etc. Look over the San Francisco [illegible] will not find their Medical Institutes [illegible] find them or their former occupations [illegible] tory for 1862 and 1863. The only way [illegible] tion is to make enquiry—it will cost you [illegible] may save you many regrets; for, as advertising [illegible] clans, in eight cases out of ten, are [illegible] safety in trusting any of them until you [illegible] what they are. Dr. Gibbon does not [illegible] exhibiting bogus titles, certificates, [illegible] letters, etc. Dr. Gibbon will satisfy [illegible] call at his office of his ability to [illegible] proposes to cure.

Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, 623 Kearney [illegible] near Commercial, (Private Entrance on [illegible]) Francisco. Post Office Box 232.

REMEMBER TO PUT BOX 232 ON YOUR LETTER. Consultations FREE.

Correspondents will please inform Dr. Gibbon that they read his advertisement in the [illegible]. jy6d4ptf

PORTLAND

Library Association

ROOMS,
CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS,
OVER LADD & TILTON'S BANK.

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J. S. REED, Librarian and Recording Secretary.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Jr., Treasurer and Corresponding Sec'y.
L. H. WAKEFIELD, Vice President.
C. H. LEWIS, President.
ar22dtf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. Notice is hereby given that O. H. Clement, bankrupt, has been filed in said Court [illegible] by a vote of creditors of Baker City, in the county of [illegible] O. B. Clement, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate [illegible] therefrom all his debts and other claims provable [illegible] said Act, and that the 17th day of October, 1870, [illegible] is assigned for the [illegible] before said Court, [illegible] and bankrupt may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

RALPH WILCOX,
Sept. [illegible], 1870. Clerk U. S. District Court, Oregon.
s26law3t

VOL. X.

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning (except Sunday) [illegible]

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN [illegible]

OFFICE—No 5 Washington street. [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L. P. FISHER, 629 Washington Street, San Francisco.

Professional Cards.

DR. WM. E. RUST,
OFFICE—with Dr. Ellis, Cree's Block, Stark Street.
RESIDENCE—Cosmopolitan Hotel. jy3dtf

DR. H. M'KINNELL
HOMEOPATHIST.
Those preferring [illegible] TREATMENT can [illegible] fronting the [illegible] Ten Years Practice [illegible] diseases [illegible] Portland, June 10, [illegible]

DR. CHS. SCHUMACHER,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Graduate of Georgia Augusta University in Gottingen, Germany.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—111 FIRST STREET, opposite Occidental Hotel, Portland, Oregon.

DR. MARY A. THOMSON,
PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.
RESIDENCE & OFFICE—Third street, between Salmon and Main, opposite the Public Square [illegible]

DR. CHRIS. O. MILLER,
LAST CHANCE,
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON. dtf

Law Cards.

J. J. HENDERSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
OFFICE—No. 111 First street, Portland, Oregon.

GIBBS & UPTON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law.
ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
First and Alder streets.

WE HAVE AN ABSTRACT OF LAND TITLES in Portland, [illegible]

ALANSON SMITH,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law,
Proctor and Solicitor,
AVOCAT.
Practices in State and United States Courts.
OFFICE—No. 105 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

C. W. W. CHAPMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE—In Vaughn's Brick, Up Stairs.

WILL ATTEND THE UNITED STATES SUPREME Court [illegible] business of importance [illegible] July 26, 1870

F. A. CHENOWETH,
Attorney-at-Law,
CORVALLIS, OREGON. dtf

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
Odd Fellows Temple, No. 101 First St., Portland. Particular attention paid to collections.

D. JACOBI & M. P. BULL,
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STRONG & TRIMBLE,
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PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. J. HOFFMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Rooms 9 and 10, Carter's Building, cor. Alder and Front sts.

JAMES F. BROWN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and Notary Public,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
NORTH PORTLAND PRECINCT,
SAM. A. MORELAND,
JUSTICE.
No. 106 FRONT STREET,
Opposite McCormick's Bookstore.

THOS. J. DRYER,
NOTARY PUBLIC
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY.
Office—Corner of [illegible]

New York.

J. M. KEELER,
OREGON AND N. W. COMMISSION
AGENCY.
OREGON SHIPPING OFFICE,
64 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

CHARLES DIMON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Buying, Selling and Forwarding all kinds of Merchandise.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Caution!

MY WIFE ANNA [illegible] LEFT ME WITHOUT cause or provocation [illegible] I will pay no debts [illegible]
Portland, Sept [illegible]